Iran-Iraq War

The Iraqi Air Force raided targets deep inside Iran 21 May, dealing "destructive blows" to a power station in Ahvaz and to oil pumping stations near Dezful and Khorramabad, Iraq's military command announced in a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. IRNA acknowledged the attacks, reporting that an industrial center in Ahvaz was set on fire and that two oil centers in Lorestan were hit. The agency also accused Iraq of dropping chemical bombs in the Jofeyr region of the southern front 19 May.

In a diplomatic development, a 7-member Arab League committee will visit Moscow 27 May within the framework of Arab efforts to bring an end to the war, KUNA disclosed in a report from Tunis.

Lebanon

Clashes resumed between the Amal movement and Palestinians in West Beirut 22 May despite a cease-fire agreement announced the previous night, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. The fighting had continued on 21 May with violent battles in and around the Palestinian camp at Burj al-Barajinah, according to Beirut radio, which cited "preliminary reports" that 82 people were killed and 385 wounded in the fighting 20-21 May. Baghdad Voice of PLO radio spoke of 600 Palestinian casualties but asserted that the Palestinian joint forces repulsed Amal's attacks on the Palestinian camps. The Voice of Lebanon confirmed that the Palestinians were maintaining many of their positions and cited reports that gunmen from Fatah dissident Colonel Sa'id Musa Muragha's command had infiltrated into West Beirut to reinforce the Palestinians fighting Amal.

Ending Syria's media silence over the clashes in Beirut, SANA's political editor held PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat responsible, accusing him of instructing his men in Beirut to clash with the Amal movement in an attempt to "preoccupy" it and undermine the Palestine National Salvation Front (PNSF), Damascus radio reported. Meanwhile, the PNSF's assumption of the role of administering the Palestinian camps in Beirut was discussed during meetings between Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and a PNSF delegation, according to the radio.

Amal movement leader Nabih Birri also blamed 'Arafat for the fighting, at a news conference reported by Beirut radio, and he reaffirmed that security in the camps should be undertaken by regular Lebanese forces, stressing that there can be no return to the situation that prevailed before 1982. For the Progressive Socialist Party, which has not participated in the fighting, the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio cited a "nationalist" source's statement deploring the Palestinian-Shi'ite clashes and stressing that the political and military security of the Palestinian camps must be supervised by the PNSF. The radio noted that both the DFLP and PFLP had appealed to the Amal movement to stop the fighting and subsequently disclosed that the joint command of the Palestinian forces in Beirut has asked Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to intervene and help establish a cease-fire.

In other reaction, Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed sympathy for the Palestinian side, calling on members of the Libyan-sponsored "Pan-Arab Command" to stand by the side of the Palestinians and defend Sabra and Shatila against the "massacres" to which the Palestinian camps are being subjected, Tripoli radio reported. Al-Qadhdhafi's message was in response to a cable from the DFLP accusing the Amal movement of "imposing terror" on the camps, the radio added.

An Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman also expressed concern about the fighting, condemning the "dangerous conspiracy" aimed at diverting Muslims from their real enemy, according to Tehran radio. An Iraqi Foreign Ministry spokesman cited by Voice of the Masses denounced the "aggression" against the camps, accusing Syria of giving Amal artillery support. Meanwhile, the Kuwaiti foreign minister appealed to Syrian Vice President Khaddam for Syrian intervention to stop the bloodshed, KUNA noted. As for the PLO, 'Arafat blamed "sectarian elements in the Amal movement and the agents of the Syrian regime" for the "storming operation" against the camps. The PLO leader's remarks were contained in a message to Palestinian prisoners released by Israel, broadcast by Algiers Voice of Palestine radio.

Israel and Released Palestinians

Some 394 prisoners released by Israel in Geneva arrived in Libya where they were welcomed by PFLP-General Command leader Ahmad Jibril, according to JANA. In Amman, Palestinian sources cited by *SAWT AL-SHA'B* asserted that Israel will shortly release more Palestinians in return for receiving the bodies of a number of Israeli soldiers from Fatah.

Kuwait and Islamic Jihad

Kuwait will not submit to threats and rejects any conditions for the release of convicts in Kuwait found guilty of criminal acts, Kuwaiti political sources stated in remarks published by *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM 20 May*.

Egypt

President Husni Mubarak refused to meet with a Libyan envoy who arrived in Cairo 18 May, according to Arab diplomatic

sources cited by AFP. In response to requests for a meeting with the envoy, who is Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's cousin, Mubarak said he has "no more confidence in Libyan promises."

Jordan

King Husayn left Cairo for Great Britain 21 May after holding another meeting with Egyptian President Mubarak, Amman radio reported. Their talks included a review of topics to be discussed during Husayn's forthcoming visit to Washington.

Syria

Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' arrived in Paris on a 2-day visit and was received by French President Francois Mitterrand, Damascus radio reported.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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'Arafat Thanks Al-Qadhdhafi for Call of Support

JN212114 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2030 GMT 21 May 85

[Nabil Darwish dispatch from Tunis]

[Text] Palestinian circles in Tunis are focusing on the political developments represented by the call Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi made today for supporting the Palestinians and for defending Sabra and Shatila. A short while ago, I held a telephone contact with Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat. He thanked Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi for this stand and expressed the hope that he will exert good efforts with all parties in order to stop these new, ugly massacres that are being committed against the Palestinian people and the residents of West Beirut, especially when the Zionist enemy does not conceal either its plans against the Palestinian and Lebanese people or its plans to partition Lebanon, as the Palestinian leader put it.

On the other hand, Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Fatah Central Committee memebr, responded to Col al-Qadhdhafi's call by greeting this call as an expression of the conscience of the Libyan people, who sympathize with the Palestine question and the pan-Arab causes. He also expressed his belief that Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi can stop the bloodbath in the camps by his stands and his calls, and said: Israel and its agents have caused enough suffering to the Palestinians since the occupation of Lebanon.

Voice of PLO Examines Objectives of Birri, Amal

JN211815 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1642 GMT 21 May 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] What has prompted a person like Nabih Birri and a movement like Amal to link their names with Elie Hubayqah, the Phalangists, Lahd, and Sharon? What could have prompted Birri and his movement to commit a new massacre in Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah this time? What is behind Nabih Birri's crazy thirst for Palestinian blood? Why, Nabih Birri and the Amal movement, should the broken walls of Sabra and Shatila and the barefoot heroes of Burj al-Barajinah once again become a target for artillery?

We do not even have the desire to hear the answers to these questions. We do not even have the desire to analyze. We do not want to hear more reasons for the spilling of our blood. Our generations are fed up with the numerous massacres and our children are even more fed up with seeing the faces of butchers. What justification is there for the horrible repetition of these wars by little and big agents?

Who has inflated Nabih Birri and his movement to the point where they dared commit another Palestinian massacre? Who has given him arms to become another murderer at the entrances to the tin can huts and brick walls that have continuously been torn apart by the murderers? Who has given this failure the position and the means to shell the giant who has risen from the ashes of a succession of invasions? Is it Sharon who has replaced Elie Hubayqah with Birri, so that he will repeat the 1982 massacre? Is it Rabin, who is ceaselessly announcing his need for a dominating force in the south — perhaps Amal — to protect the occupation? Is it Hafiz al-Asad, who has previously played a similar role in Tall al-Za'tar and who stood by watching the invasion, the siege, the storming [of Beirut], and the massacre? Has Hafiz al-Asad found agents, as Sharon did, and given them arms to repeat the Sabra, Shatila, Nahr al-Barid, and Al-Baddawi massacres?

In whose interest is Nabih Birri working? Where is his place in the chain of agents, murderers, and servants of Zionism? What are we hearing? Birri says that he is doing this so the Palestinians will no longer have a base in Lebanon. Birri says this in the name of Rabin and Al-Asad, who fear this base — hence, the massacre. However, all attempts to chain the Palestinian giant under the ashes and debris of his camps will fail just as the sedition, the Salvation Front, Nahr al-Barid, Tripoli, the sea, the Syrian invasion, the Israeli invasion, and agents like Hubayqah and Al-'Amlah have failed to prevent the Palestinian camps from being Palestinian and rising once again, and have failed to prevent 'Arafat's supporters, as patriotic Palestinians are described, from making the camps yearn for Palestine. So now comes the role of Amal, the 6th Brigade, and Nabih Birri with his impudent objective. Little does he know that this objective is bigger than all agents, little and big.

Birri, Amal Involved in 'Plot' To Liquidate Camps

JN211126 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1630 GMT 20 May 85

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Brothers, the talk about Lebanese partition and sectarian cantons no longer cause a hue and cry. Likewise, the talk about Palestinian camps in Lebanon as the real obstacle to the ugly plot of sectarian partition is no longer an exaggeration. It is not difficult for us to know the details of the U.S.-Syrian agreement which was expanded to include the Palestinian camps in Lebanon by Richard Murphy during his recent visit to Damascus. Murphy wanted this agreement to include the destruction and control of these camps through the tools that Damascus deems suitable, manageable, and capable of carrying out this ugly mission, which many Lebanese sides, including the agent Phalange Party, failed to carry out.

The current escalation of attacks on the camps of Burj al-Barajinah, Sabra, and Shatila in Beirut by Amal movement militias, and to be more exact, by the men of Nabih Birri and Dawud Dawud — militias which the Damascus rulers are supporting and feeding at the expense of sincere Lebanese nationalist forces — proves that the partition plan is proceeding toward the implementation phase in accordance with the Murphy-Al-Asad agreement. The militias of Nabih Birri and Dawud Dawud are assigned the ugly mission of liquidating the Palestinian camps because they are a basic bastion of resistance and armed struggle against the Zionist enemy, and because they are real obstacles on the path of the sectarian partition plan. The aim behind liquidating the Palestinian camps is to destroy the Palestinian people's spirit of revolution and armed struggle, something which

the Zionist terrorist Sharon as well as the Phalange agents and Damascus tools failed to realize.

Dawud Dawud and Nabih Birri have announced that there will be no return to the pre-June 1982 situation. These statements and threats expose the involvement of Nabih Birri and his Amal movement in the Syrian-U.S.-Israeli plot to liquidate the armed Palestinian struggle in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon in order to bring them under control. We recall very well that when the recent security flare-up in Beirut began, Damascus summoned most of the Lebanese Muslim spiritual, as well as political, leaders, who were received by Al-Asad. He told them that they were faced with urgent tasks that they should carry out with all necessary speed. The first of these is to prevent 'Arafat and his men from returning to Beirut. Al-Asad added that there will be no leniency in this regard. The second of these tasks is to curb the various aspects of Islamic extremism, which are Al-Asad's words verbatim. This means putting an end to all suicide operations against Israeli occupation forces.

It has been ascertained from reliable sources that this demand was not a purely Syrian one, but a U.S. demand that was conveyed to Al-Asad during his next to last meeting with Murphy. According to the U.S. standpoint, since the Syrian regime is playing a positive role in Lebanon, this regime must speedily bring the situation under control, meaning, in other words, Al-Asad's instructions to the Lebanese Islamic delegation — namely, preventing 'Arafat and his men from returning to Beirut and stopping armed operations against the Israeli occupation army. Al-Asad and Murphy agreed to assign the militias of Nabih Birri and Dawud Dawud the task of destroying Palestinian camps in Lebanon and southern Lebanon.

In fact, and strictly speaking, there would be no return for 'Arafat's men, to use the Syrian and U.S. phrases. What was meant was to destroy the camps so that the ugly partition plan is carried out and the cantons become a fait accompli that needs only an official announcement. Thus the buffer zones and border strips will be formed in order to protect the Zionist enemy's northern borders.

'Text' of 'Arafat Message on Prisoners' Release

LD212140 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Our correspondent in Tunis relays the text of the message of brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] on the occasion of yesterday's release of Palestinian prisoners.

Brothers, I greet you and I speak to you from Tunis. On the occasion of yesterday's release of prisoners from the prisons of the Zionist enemy, Brother Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO and commander in chief of the the Palestine Revolution Forces, addressed an important message to the freed brethren and to our people in the occupied land. It reads:

The masses of our great Palestinian Arab people. On this blessed day of our Arab and Islamic nation, the 1st day of Ramadan, which witnesses the release of hundreds of our valiant strugglers from captivity in prisons and from the detention and terrorism of our usurping Zionist enemy, which now sees the sweeping demonstrations of joy which have overwhelmed our Palestinian towns and villages, and all points where our people gather and are present. In the midst of our mass joy, which the masses of our people and our nation are encountering, the enemy persists in continuing its usual criminal role in its determined attempts to kill the joy and the hope in the souls of our steadfast and resolute people. It persists in its attempts to prevent our people's joy over the return of their heroes from the enemy's captivity, and persists in its attempt to stifle the breezes of freedom with the stench of the gunpowder, missiles, and death.

Beirut once again is being exposed to a new storming operation, beginning Sunday and up to this moment, showing signs of new [word indistinct] being committed by the sectarian elements in the Amal movement and the agents of the Syrian regime, whose forces are giving cover to this storming operation with artillery and missile barrages from their military positions in Al-Jabal and Tubar, to implement the Al-Asad-Murphy agreement to humiliate our people in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon, to strike at their leading role with their [word indistinct] brothers; and to block the road before the political and military (?maturity recorded) by the heroics of the valiant joint Palestinian and Lebanese fighters and the patriotic Lebanese Islamic forces, which scored epics of heroism in Sidon and 'Ayn al-Hulwah [words indistinct] in confronting the 42-day annihilation assaults waged by the Zionist and separatist forces who were driven back, defeated and disappointed.

Masses of our sacrificing Palestinan people. The camps of our Palestinian people in Lebanon, which, with valor and courage, defended the independence of the Palestinian national decision and the legitimacy of the revolution, under the leadership of the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative, clung to their choice to struggle against the new plots of Camp Murphy, are today facing the extension of the PLO aimed at its wonderful national stance. These stances of our valiant masses in Lebanon meet with the approval of the masses of our people inside our occupied homeland.

The valiant strugglers who defend with their bodies, with their weapons raised in the face of the plots, and with dignity the sanctity of the camps of our people in this blessed month, the month of Ramadan, are determined to defend all national, pan-Arab and Islamic values, and the dignity of the Palestinian and Lebanese people in confronting the secretarian forces which are trying to distort the spiritual, Islamic, and Christian values, and also to divert the struggle from its true course in the direction of the main enemy in favor of the agreement concluded by these forces with the Zionist enemy under the auspices of America and the Syrian regime in order to endure the security of the enemy and to protect his borders.

In the name of my brethren in the PLO Executive Committee, and in the name of my brothers in the Palestinian Command in all struggle trenches, I extend salutations, affection, and appreciation to [words indistinct] the camps in Lebanon which are defending the sanctuary of our people [words indistinct], (?hope) and legitimacy. I shake the hand of every struggler among my brothers [words indistinct] congratulating every Palestinian

home and every person during these blessed days, [words indistinct] determined to proceed with the struggle with all means to liberate those who remain in captivity with the Zionist enemy [words indistinct].

[Words indistinct] with our will and steadfastness and our sacrifices we will defeat all the plotters and agents. A pledge is a pledge, an oath is an oath, our dearest people. We have a date in Jerusalem, with his help, the almighty, [words indistinct], your brother Abu 'Ammar.

'Liberated' Palestinians Arrive in Tripoli

LD211507 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1415 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Tripoli, 21 May (JANA) — Some 394 Palestinian strugglers arrived this morning at Tripoli International Airport after having been liberated from Zionist prisons within the framework of the Al-Jalil operation, according to which 1,150 Palestinian strugglers were liberated.

They were welcomed at the airport by the secretary general of the Arab People's Congress; Brother Ahmad Jibril, secretary general of PFLP-General Command; and Taysir Quba'ah, member of the Politbureau of the PLFP-General Command.

The Palestinian strugglers were accompanied in their trip from Geneva by Brother 'Umar al-Shihabi, member of the Politbureau General Command [as heard], and Fadhal Shurur, member of the Politbureau and the Front's official spokesman.

Brother Fadhal Shurur made a statement to JANA in which he pointed out that 1,150 Palestinian strugglers had been liberated in this operation, 506 of whom stayed in the occupied territories and 151 in the Golan area, outside the Zionist prisons. The number of those who arrived in Geneva is 394 strugglers who were transferred to the Jamahiriyah.

He added that the most important liberated Palestinian personalities are:

Kozo Okamoto, member of the Lod airport operation; Zayd 'Abu al-'Aynayn, who carried out the Tabariyah operation; Al-Shawayki, one of the heroes of the Al-'Atiqa operation; and Husayn al-Khatib, a south Lebanese hero. The strugglers were accorded a popular welcome and the popular chanting stressed the continuity of the struggle and the sacrifices until the liberation of Palestine and all Arab occupied territories.

New Exchange of POW's Within 'Next Few Days'

JN220724 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 22 May 85 p 1

[Text] Amman — Informed Palestinian sources said here yesterday that a new exchange of POW's will take place between the PLO and the Zionist enemy within the next few days. During the exchange a number of Israeli soldiers' bodies held by the Fatah Movement will be handed over the return for the release of 1,012 Palestinian prisoners from Israeli jails.

PLO Opens Information Bureau in Copenhagen

PM211609 Copenhagen Berlingske KRISTI HIMMELFARTSDAG in Danish 16 May 85 p 2

[Thorkild Dahl report: "PLO Bureau Opened Yesterday"]

[Excerpt] 'Umar Sabri Kitmittu is a Palestinian with Norwegian citizenship and the chief of the PLO's new bureau in Copenhagen. The bureau will strengthen contacts with Danish political parties, Kitmittu said. The Government has refused to give the PLO diplomatic status. "The PLO is the most effective instrument in our people's struggle to achieve their national rights — the right to return to our homeland, exercise self-determination, and establish an independent Palestinian state on occupied national Palestinian territory," the PLO's new information chief in Denmark, 'Umar Sabri Kitmittu, said at a press conference at Christiansborg yesterday in connection with the opening of the information bureau on Sundbyvester Plads in Amager District. The government has refused to give the PLO diplomatic status, and Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen has said that the Danish Government's contacts with the PLO are completely satisfactory as they are. The Norwegian Government has turned down a request for a PLO bureau in Oslo for security reasons.

Voice of PLO on Joint Forces Attack in South

JN211822 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1618 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] The Palestinian-national Lebanese joint forces command has announced that its heroes have attacked a position belonging to the Zionist occupation forces 500 meters from Lebanon's international borders with occupied Palestine. A statement issued by the joint forces command today said that one of its units fired rockets at a Zionist position near the township of Al-Qawzah, in the area that the enemy forces call a security belt, several hundred meters from Lebanon's southern borders with occupied Palestine last night. The heroes of the joint forces also attacked two people collaborating with the occupation in the border village of (Tabrihah), in Marj 'Uyun District yesterday. One of them was seriously wounded.

Arab Group To Discuss Gulf War in Moscow

LD211941 Kuwait KUNA in English 1850 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Tunis, May 21 (KUNA) — The Arab 7-man committee will visit Moscow May 27 in the framework of its assignment to contact permanent member states of the Security Council in efforts to bring to an end the Iraq-Iran war, it was learned here Tuesday. Sources at the Arab League said contacts with Washington are underway to prepare for a visit by the committee to the U.S. for the same purpose. The committee groups foreign ministers of Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, North Yemen, Iraq, Tunisia, Morocco and Jordan in addition to the Arab League's secretary general. Members of the committee earlier visited Paris, Beijing and London for talks on possibilities for an international initiative to bring the 5-year war to a halt. Committee members have also contacted Italian officials as Italy is currently presiding over the European Economic Community.

BAHRAIN

Sudanese Prime Minister Daf'allah Visits Manama

Arrives 21 May

GF211510 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1330 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Manama, 21 May (WAKH) — Sudanese Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah arrived in Manama this afternoon from Kuwait on a visit to the State of Bahrain within the framework of his tour of a number of the region's states.

Upon arrival he was received by Bahraini Prime Minister His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah and a number of officials.

During his visit, Dr al-Jazuli will deliver a message to the amir of Bahrain, His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, from General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of Sudan's Transitional Military Council.

Dr al-Jazuli also will discuss with His Highness Shaykh Khalifah recent developments in Sudan, current Arab and international issues, as well as bilateral relations.

Dr Al-Jazuli is accompanied by 'Awad 'Abd al-Majid, minister of finance and economic planning; Bashir Haj al-Tawm, minister of education; Peter Gatkuot, minister of transportation and telecommunication; and Hamad Faki, deputy director of the Bank of Sudan.

Received by Amir

GF211954 Manama Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] This afternoon His Highness the Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah received in Rafa' Palace Dr al-Jaz Daf'allah, Sudanese prime minister, and his accompanying delegation on the occasion of his visit to the country within the framework of his tour of a number of the region's countries.

The meeting was attended by His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, prime minister; His Highness Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and commander in chief of the defense force; His Highness Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, foreign minister; His Highness Ibrahim Muhammad Hasan Himaydan, minister of transportation; His Highness Ibrahim 'Abd al-Karim, minister of finance and national economy; Muhammad Ibrahim al-Mutawa', general director of the office of his highness the prime minister; and Al-Dawalib al-Amin, Sudanese charge d'affaires in the country.

WAKH has learned that Dr al-Jazuli conveyed a verbal message to his highness the amir from his brother General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of Sudan's Transitional Military Council, dealing with the current situation in Sudan and the determination of Sudan to consolidate its relations with Bahrain and its fraternal Arab countries.

WAKH learned that the purpose of this visit is to affirm the fraternal solid bilateral relations and to develop and consolidate them.

The Sudanese prime minister explained the situation in Sudan in light of the recent events and the directions of the Sudanese leadership toward strengthening relations with Arab countries which stem from its keeness to support the fateful issues of the Arab nation.

His highness the amir affirmed his pleasure over this visit and gave him a message for his brother Gen Siwar al-Dhahab. His highness affirmed the depth of relations between the two fraternal peoples. His highness expressed hopes that Sudan will acheive eternal progress, prosperity, and stability under the new leadership.

Departs for Abu Dhabi

GF212000 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1750 GMT 21 May 85

[Excerpt] Manama, 21 May (WAKH) — Sudanese Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah left Manama for Abu Dhabi this evening after a short visit to Bahrain in the context of his current tour of a number of countries in the region.

Bahraini Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah headed the delegation that saw him off.

KUWAIT

Sudanese Prime Minister, Delegation Visit

Arrive 21 May

LD210947 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0903 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Kuwait, May 21 (KUNA) — Sudanese Premier al-Jazuli Daf'allah, arrived here Tuesday morning [21 May] on the second leg of a special Gulf tour for talks with Kuwaiti officials.

Al-Jazuli, who is accompanied by a senior delegation, is also expected to deliver a message to Kuwaiti officials from the head of Sudan's Transitional Military Council General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab. The message, however, is expected to center on the present situation in Sudan including bolstering bilateral cooperation.

Al-Jazuli was received at the international airport of Kuwait by State Minister for Cabinet Affairs Rashid al-Rashid.

The Sudanese official arrived in Saudi Arabia Sunday [19 May] opening his current Gulf tour that aims at briefing Arab Gulf presidents and leaders on the present situation in Sudan as well as strengthening bilateral relations.

His Gulf tour includes, besides Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, and Oman.

Received by Amir

JN211500 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Kuwait, 21 May (SUNA) — Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, the amir of Kuwait, has received Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah and his delegation. Dr Daf'allah arrived here today within the framework of a tour of the countries in the area.

Dr al-Jazuli delivered a message to Shaykh Jabir from General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, on issues of common interest and developments in the situation in the country.

Nation Rejects Conditions for Terrorists' Release

GF212026 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 20 May 85 p 1

[Text] Political sources have said that Kuwait will not submit to any threat from any side and that it rejects any conditions to release the convicts in Kuwait who carried out criminal acts and against whom judicial sentences were issued. The sources affirmed that Kuwait — which previously refused similar demands when the Kuwaiti aircraft was hijacked, which is still at Mehrabad Airport — will not agree to any conditions, out of its conviction to reject methods of threat.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM has learned that it is not possible to agree on the issue of releasing the convicted terrorists through any side because it is linked with the policy of the state. Parliamentarians told *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* last night that Kuwait should announce its stance by rejecting these demands and by announcing that the issue of the convicts is not open to any deal or upcoming negotiations.

Commenting on a report that was published by *THE NEW YORK TIMES* yesterday, the sources said that Kuwait did not hold any contacts with any side on this issue, because the matter is very clear for Kuwait, which rejects all methods of violence, regardless of their source.

Minister Appeals to Syria To Stop Beirut Bloodshed

LD210916 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0848 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Kuwait, 21 May (KUNA) — Today Kuwait appealed to Syria to make strong efforts to stop the bloodshed and to save the lives of innocent people, and to stop the bloody clashes between the Amal movement and the Palestinian camps in Beirut.

An official Kuwaiti spokesman said the appeal came in a telephone contact between the Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah, and the Syrian vice president, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

The spokesman added that Shaykh Sabah, "appealed to the brothers in Syria to exert every good effort to spare the bloodshed and to save the lives of innocent people in this blessed month and to close ranks in confronting the Arabs' common enemy ... and to deny the enemies the chance to spread division and feuds between the sons of the one Arab nation."

SAUDI ARABIA

Further on Sudanese Prime Minister's Visit

Daf'allah on Relations

GF220550 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0415 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Jeddah, 21 May (SPA) — Sudanese Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah has described Saudi-Sudanese relations as having a solid foundation and stemming from historical ties. In a statement to be published by the newspaper *'UKAZ* on 22 May, he called his meeting with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz as frank and fraternal.

Dr al-Jazuli lauded the Kingdom's stand and its support for Sudan and its people to help them confront their economic problems.

Departs 21 May

GF210901 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0850 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Jeddah, 21 May (SPA) — Sudanese Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah and the delegation accompanying him left Jeddah today following a short visit to Saudi Arabia.

He was seen off at the airport by Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud, minister of state and the minister who accompanied the guest during his stay; an official of the Protocol Department; and 'Isa Mustafa, the Sudanese ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

The Sudanese prime minister performed the minor pilgrimage at dawn today. He was received at the Mecca mosque by officials in Mecca.

Further Reaction to Foreign Minister's Tehran Visit

GF211352 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0750 GMT 21 May 85

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 21 May (SPA) — Saudi papers today highlight on their front pages under bold headlines the visit of Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal to Iran and his talks with Iranian officials there.

The papers also highlight the visit of the Sudanese prime minister to Saudi Arabia which began on 20 May, as well as other current Arab, Muslim, and world affairs.

The papers also discuss the situation in the Middle East, particularly the Iraqi-Iranian war and the situation in Lebanon in light of repeated Israeli actions against Lebanese citizens.

Under the headline "An Opportunity To Explain the Kingdom's Islamic Policy," *AL-JAZIRAH* says: The talks of Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal with Iran's prime minister and its foreign minister and his subsequent meeting with the ambassadors of Muslim countries to the Islamic Republic of Iran provided his highness with

a good opportunity to reaffirm the constant bases of Saudi foreign policy toward the wide Muslim world and Muslim peoples; these are constants that have existed from the time of King 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud to the time of King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. The paper says that these constants have always been clear in all the situations in which Saudi Arabia implemented its policy toward the Muslim world; it is a policy of reuniting Muslim ranks and establishing solid bases for an all-embracing Muslim unity that restores great strength and glory to the Muslim nation.

AL-JAZIRAH recalls that it was Saudi Arabia that took the initiative in calling for a modern Islamic conference in Rabat in September 1969 in the wake of the Zionist crime that aimed to burn the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem. The paper says that Saudi Arabia has actively participated in all Islamic conferences on all levels because it is anxious to maintain the spirit of solidarity and constructive cooperation that serves the higher interests of the Muslim peoples. *AL-JAZIRAH* says that the convening of the third Islamic conference in Mecca, which was chaired by King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, resulted in the adoption of a great modern document that calls for Muslim unity — namely the Mecca declaration which set the goals of Muslim unity and determined the ways of achieving them.

AL-JAZIRAH asserts that Saudi Arabia's policy toward the Muslim world is one of unification, fraternization, solidarity, and joint action for Muslim causes. Among the most important of the Muslim issues at present is the Iraqi-Iranian war, for all the Muslim world must support all sincere efforts, such as those recently carried out by the Saudi foreign minister, to stop it.

In its editorial today *AL-RIYADH* says that Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal's meeting with the Iranian leaders was a face-to-face meeting where a rational dialogue took place; the doors of a constructive dialogue were opened through which Saudi Arabia and Iran can enter and discuss bilateral relations or initiate a Muslim Arab-Iranian dialogue.

AL-RIYAD says that the true intentions about which the Saudi foreign minister spoke, the sincere intentions that he took with him, and the Iranian views which were not closed and did not lack interest enabled his highness and his Iranian hosts to seek to increase understanding and exchange clear views on the need to remove the threats; the foremost of these threats is the Iraqi-Iranian war — a war that bitterly and harshly sheds blood and drains Iranian and Arab resources and strengths which they badly need to build a united Muslim society whose members cooperate with each other.

In its editorial today *AL-MADINAH* says that Saudi policy seeks to consolidate joint Muslim action by upholding the banner of solidarity and cooperation among Muslims throughout the world. The paper says that in line with this policy Saudi Arabia supports brothers in faith everywhere and contributes every possible effort to strengthen them and to protect them against all harm.

AL-MADINAH says that the foreign minister's mission to Iran is a continuation of the good efforts that Saudi Arabia has made and continues to make to end the fighting among the brothers in Iraq and Iran, to stop the shedding of Muslim blood, and to preserve the family's wealth and resources. We need these resources to build the greater Muslim society and to foil the plots of Zionist and communist enemies.

AL-BILAD says that Saudi Arabia's efforts to consolidate the principles and policy of Islamic solidarity stem from the belief of Saudi leaders that such a policy is important in leading Muslim peoples to the shores of peace, stability, and security amid the many challenges that seek to waste the efforts of Muslim peoples as they daily accomplish more achievements.

AL-BILAD says that Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal's meetings with Iranian leaders put on record Saudi Arabia's honorable stand in supporting the constructive policy of Islamic solidarity and in opening wide opportunities for constructive efforts that are likely to contribute positively toward establishing the desired peace in the area.

AL-BILAD says that Saudi Arabia's efforts to end the war between Tehran and Baghdad are prompted by the Saudi leaders' sense of responsibility in pushing forward Islamic progress and in strengthening Muslim capabilities so that such progress will achieve its goals in the future.

'UKAZ says that although the lines of the problems of the area are interwined, it is possible in practice to resolve these problems without delay as long as all the parties concerned show a sincere desire to do so.

The paper says that endeavors must always be made to unite the efforts and strengthen the progress of joint action, and thus such action will gain momentum, effectiveness, and strength.

'UKAZ says that in light of Saudi Arabia's belief in the success that can be brought about by solidarity in achieving the ummah's ambitions and aspirations and safeguarding its higher interests, Saudi Arabia will make every possible effort that is likely to strengthen the ummah's march, capabilities, and destiny.

UAE

Sudanese Prime Minister Arrives in Abu Dhabi

GF212010 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1920 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 21 May (WAKH) — Sudanese Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah arrived in Abu Dhabi this evening from Bahrain on a 1-day visit to the UAE within the framework of his tour of a number of the region's countries.

The Sudanese prime minister is carrying a message to UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan from General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of Sudan's Transitional Military Council, on bilateral relations and issues of mutual concern.

He also will brief UAE officials on current developments in Sudan.

PDRY

Prime Minister Receives Soviet Delegation

GF211500 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Today Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and prime minister, received at his office the Soviet economic delegation led by Comrade Osadchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and the Soviet side's chairman of the permanent Yemeni-Soviet joint economic committee.

During the meeting, they discussed the practical progress of the work of the committee's current session in Aden and the results of the Soviet delegation's field visits to Shabwa and Hadramawt.

They exchanged opinions on cooperation fields in the sectors of power, agriculture, fisheries, and irrigation and the progress of the implementation of cooperation projects in these sectors. They also discussed future cooperation projects within the framework of the Third 5-Year Plan.

During the meeting, the brother prime minister highly valued the Soviet Union's support for the PDRY in various fields. He also praised the developed relations between the two countries in the interest of the joint aims of the two friendly peoples and countries. The meeting was attended by Planning Minister Faraj ibn Ghanim and Soviet Ambassador in Aden Vladislav Petrovich Zhukov.

DPRK Party Delegation Departs Aden 21 May

GF211458 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 21 May 85

[Excerpt] The delegation of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] led by Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, WPK Central Committee member and secretary, left Aden today following a 1-week visit to the PDRY, during which it met a number of party and government officials.

During this visit, the WPK delegation held discussions with a YSP delegation on bilateral relations and means of developing and bolstering them. The two sides exchanged views on the situations in the Arab and the Korean peninsula regions in particular, and the international situation in general.

Mubarak, Husayn Continue Talks in Cairo 21 May

2d Session Held

NC210915 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] President Husni Mubarak and His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan held a second session of talks this morning. They discussed developments in the Middle East and joint efforts to establish peace in the region in light of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and the exchanges U.S. Secretary of State Shultz had during his recent visit to the region.

Amman Details Talks

JN211205 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn and His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, held a bilateral meeting at the Al-Qubbah Palace this morning. This meeting was followed by an expanded meeting attended by the members of the Jordanian and Egyptian sides.

The talks centered on the latest developments in the Middle East situation in light of the Jordanian-Palestinian joint move on both Arab and international levels and the results of the Jordanian and Egyptian talks with the U.S. secretary of state. The two sides also reviewed the topics that will be discussed between His Majesty King Husayn and U.S. President Reagan and the U.S. Administration during the king's coming visit to Washington in order to reach a good framework to achieve just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. The two leaders exchanged views regarding the developments of the main Arab issues. They also discussed bilateral relations and the ways to promote joint cooperation.

The talks were attended for the Jordanian side by Zayd al-Rifa'i, prime minister; Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Hashimite Court; His Highness Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd, chief chamberlain; Husayn Hamami, the Jordanian ambassador in Cairo. On the Egyptian side they were attended by Kamal Hasan 'Ali, prime minister; Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, foreign minister; Dr Usamah al-Baz, chief of the president's office and foreign ministry first under secretary; Dr Mustafa Kamal Hilmi, deputy prime minister and head of the mission of honor accompanying His Majesty King Husayn.

His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur left Cairo for Britain today following a 2-day visit to Egypt.

His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, his wife, senior Egyptian officials, and the Jordanian ambassador in Cairo bid farewell to His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur.

His Majesty King Husayn is accompanied by Zayd al-Rifa'i, prime minister; Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Hashimite Court, and prince Ra'd ibn Zayd, chief chamberlain.

Delegations Hold Talks

NC211047 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0935 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 21 May (MENA) — Egyptian and Jordanian delegations held a meeting at the presidential palace in Al-Qubbah this morning.

The Egyptian delegation included Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali; Dr Mustafa Kamal Hilmi, deputy prime minister and minister of higher education and scientific research; and Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs.

The Jordanian delegation included Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i; Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Court; and Husayn Hamami, the Jordanian ambassador in Cairo.

Al-Sharif on Talks

NC211100 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1030 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 21 May (MENA) — Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif has stated that the talks between President Mubarak and His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan touched upon the Arab position, various developments in the Arab arena, the Palestinian issue, the Gulf war, the outcome of King Husayn's recent visits to a number of Arab countries, and King Husayn's forthcoming visits to the United Kingdom and the United States.

Al-Sharif said that the two leaders would probably meet again before His Majesty King Husayn's visit to the United States. He said that the talks between the two delegations dealt with the decisions of the joint Jordanian-Egyptian committee and the committee's measures designed to enhance bilateral relations.

Al-Sharif concluded his statement by saying that the joint committee is expected to hold a meeting after 6 months and that the date for such a meeting will be set in the next few months.

King Husayn Departs Cairo

NC211032 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1015 GMT 21 May 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 21 May (MENA) — His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan left Cairo for the UK this morning following a 1-day visit to Egypt.

An official farewell ceremony was held for the king following a session of discussions with President Mubarak. King Husayn described the 1-hour session of talks as excellent.

AFP: Mubarak Rejects Meeting With Libyan Envoy

NC211450 Paris AFP in English 1442 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Cairo, May 21 (AFP) — Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has refused to meet with a special envoy, who arrived here Saturday, of Libyan leader Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi, Arab diplomatic sources in the Egyptian capital said today.

The sources said Mr. Mubarak responded to requests for a meeting with Ahmad Qadhdhaf al-Dam, Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi's cousin, by saying he had "no more confidence in Libyan promises."

Mr. Qadhdhaf Al-Dam had requested the meeting for "a global discussion on Libyan-Egyptian relations, notably following the ouster of Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri," the sources said.

Egypt has been closely following the evolution of Libyan-Sudanese relations since the April 6 fall of Marshal Numayri, who was a key ally of Cairo but a committed rival to Col Al-Qadhdhafi.

Following the coup in Khartoum, Libya was the first country to recognize the new regime headed by General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab.

Col Al-Qadhdhafi also became the first foreign head of state to visit Sudan after the coup, when he made a brief stopover for talks with Gen Siwar al-Dhahab last Saturday. Several Libyan envoys have visited Egypt since the assassination in 1981 of former President Anwar al-Sadat.

Official Egyptian sources said the visiting Libyan officials had promised substantial financial aid to Cairo in exchange for Egypt renouncing its Camp David peace accords with Israel.

Since re-establishing relations, Libya and Sudan have issued a joint statement implicitly condemning the Camp David accords, which Khartoum had supported under Marshal Numayri despite widespread criticism in the Arab world.

Meanwhile, the Egyptian media, which had halted a long-standing press campaign against Libya following the coming to power of Mr. Mubarak, has recently resumed its attacks.

Libyan opposition figures living in exile here have begun broadcasting statements on Egyptian radio after Khartoum put a halt to similar broadcasts over Sudanese radio.

Japanese Friendship Society Delegation Departs

NC211125 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1025 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 21 May (MENA) Masatomi Ito, Japanese chairman of the Egyptian-Japanese Friendship Society, and his accompanying delegation, left Cairo for Paris this morning after a 4-day visit to Egypt.

During the visit Ito was received by Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, who discussed with him aspects of bilateral cooperation and the means to guide bilateral relations, particularly in the area of investments.

The Japanese guest also met with Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, and Dr 'Abd al-Qadir Hatim, supervisor general of the specialized national councils and Egyptian chairman of the Egyptian-Japanese Friendship Society.

Armed Forces Command Issues Communique No 1,841

JN211858 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1800 GMT 21 May 85

[Communique No 1,841 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 21 May 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our valiant Armed Forces are inspired in their unique feats against the oppressive clique in the blessed month of Ramadan by the sublime values of the true religion. They pledge to God, to the people, and to their great leader that they will proceed forward, inspired by Arab history and its brilliant landmarks. While we call for peace, our Armed Forces will always be ready to rub the noses of the aggressors and of those who insist on war in the mud of humiliating defeats. We will let the oppressive clique taste bitter agony in repayment for its refusal to respond to peace calls, particularly the call for a cease-fire during the Muslims' holy month. Our famous destructive blows will not spare any military or economic tagrets in Iran until we eliminate the wrongdoers with our mighty strength and the strong arms of our honest sons, and force the oppressive clique to willingly submit to peace and justice. We draw our strength from God and from Him we seek assistance.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. The oppressive clique has insisted on confirming its criminal and evil traits, particularly when it refused to submit to the call for peace and right and agree to a cease-fire called for in this blessed month by the Islamic Popular Conference Followup Committee. These oppressors did not realize that Iraq's acceptance of these good offices and of all peace efforts stems only from a position of strength and ability, and from a high sense of responsibility toward the sublime values our true religion has brought about.

In confirmation of Iraq's right and its ability in dealing with vital targets deep inside Iranian territory, our Air Force carried out a series of successful raids against vital targets deep inside Iranian territories. Our lofty Air Force hawks dealt destructive blows to the northeastern Ahvaz power station, the (Balaba) pumping station south of Khorramabad, and the (Santivani) pumping station south of Dezful at 1300 [0900 GMT] today. The hero Air Force hawks returned safe and triumphant after accomplishing their duty. Our Air Force will continue to fiercely pound all economic targets on Iranian territory in repayment for the crimes the oppressive clique has committed, as a punishment for this clique's rejection of the Islamic Conference's call to cease fire in the blessed month and as a reminder to these vile midgets of their real size. And soon will the unjust assailants know what vicissitudes their affairs will take. [Koranic verse]

2. Our valiant Air Force continued its raids against the defeated enemy remnants, pounded their positions, and destroyed their military hardware in the Maysan and central sectors. Our Air Force carried out 71 combat missions today, during which it sowed destruction among enemy forces. The planes returned safe and triumphant, praise be to God.

3. Our forward units fiercely pounded positions of the oppressive clique and other targets in the central sector of the battlefield with artillery and other types of weapons, inflicting heavy losses and damage on them, killing three enemy troops, and destroying three infantry positions whose occupants were killed. They also destroyed two enemy observation posts and set one hardware stockpile on fire.

4. Our forward units used artillery and mortars to pound several of the oppressive clique's positions and observation posts in the Maysan sector, scoring direct hits, destroying two enemy observation posts, killing the occupants of one of them, and setting three hardware stockpiles on ifre.

5. Our forward units pounded the oppressive clique's positions, weapon emplacements, and engineering activities in the operational sector east of Basra, destroying two infantry positions and one medium-caliber machinegun and setting one vehicle on fire.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 21 May 1985

Foreign Ministry Denounces Attacks on Beirut Camps

JN211804 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] A Foreign Ministry official spokesman has stated the following:

We received with great anxiety, pain, and disapprobation the news about the tragedy being experienced by the sons of the Palestinian Arab people who are residing in the Sabra, Shatila, Burj al-Barajinah, and Al-Da'uq camps in Beirut. Scores have been killed or wounded, many houses were demolished, and the Sabra Hospital was set on fire. All of this took place because the Amal movement militias, in participation with Syrian artillery, are deliberately and fiercely shelling these camps in order to storm them, control them, and definitely liquidate the remaining Palestinian presence in Lebanon.

It is obvious that this quick operation is in line with the Zionist scheme to achieve sectarian partitioning in Lebanon, and in implementation of which the Zionists are helping to terminate Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, and Arab identity. While we vehemently denounce this cowardly and frenzied aggression against the camps of our Palestinian Arab people and against the PLO, we believe that all Arab countries must immediately intervene in order to end this criminal aggression with all available means and to protect the sons of the Palestinian Arab people from the scheme of liquidation that is being implemented by the agents and the suspect elements who are implementing Zionism's sectarian schemes. We reiterate our full support for the PLO, given that it is the Palestinian Arab people's sole and legitimate representative. We support its just struggle against these suspect conspiracies, and its efforts to regain the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights.

[Dated] 21 May 1985

Al-Majali Receives British Parliamentarians

JN211517 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Amman, 21 May (PETRA) — At the Prime Ministry this afternoon, 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali, deputy prime minister and minister of education, received the British parliamentary delegation currently visiting Jordan. Hazim Nusaybah, minister of state for Prime Ministry affairs, attended the meeting. Al-Majali explained to the delegation the bases of Jordanian policy at the current stage and the strategy of the Jordanian-Palestinian joint action aimed at achieving a peaceful settlement of the Palestine question in light of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement that was reached in last February. He affirmed that achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the region is the only guarantee for stability. He said that Jordan continuously calls for achieving a just and durable peace in the region within the framework of UN Resolutions 242 and 338. Al-Majali and Nusaybah answered delegation members' questions.

Prince Hasan Receives Delegation

JN211901 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Amman — His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, received at his office this morning a delegation of British Conservative Party MP's currently visiting Jordan. His Higness reviewed with the guest delegation the situation in the area in general and the occupied Arab territories in particular, as well as the expansionist Israeli practices aimed at emptying the occupied Arab territories of their inhabitants in order to Judaize them. The meeting was attended by the British ambassador in Amman.

Minister Meets UN Fact-Finding Mission 21 May

JN211952 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Minister of Occupied Territories' Affairs Dr Tahir Kan'an, today explained to the members of a UN fact-finding mission the Israeli practices, the condition of human rights in the occupied Arab territories, and the arbitrary Zionist measures against Arab citizens, which contravene all international norms and charters. The minister explained Israel's measures in the educational fields, such as closing learning institutions and pursuing students and instructors. He also explained Israel's measures in the health field, such as harassing and closing hospitals, particularly the Hospice Hospital in Jerusalem, and various Zionist oppressive measures, including deporting Arab mayors and appointing Israeli officers to replace them and cancelling municipal elections. The under secretary of the Ministry of Occupied Territories' Affairs attended the meeting. It is noteworthy that the mission arrived in Jordan last Sudnay to collect and study information about the situation in the occupied territories.

Jordan Valley Authority Head Wounded in Shooting

JN220816 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 22 May pp 1, 19

[Text] Amman, southern Al-Shunah, Al-Salt — Dr Mundher Haddadin, president of the Jordan Valley Authority, was exposed to an assassination attempt at his office yesterday when a petitioner fired at him. Dr Haddadin was shot three times. The incident took place yesterday afternoon while Dr Haddadin was discussing Authority affairs in his office with his deputy, Dr Fahd al-Natur. The 35-year-old citizen A.T.A. entered the office and a heated argument took place on the distribution of land in southern Al-Shunah, after which the citizen raised his gun and fired three shots at Dr Haddadin. He was hit in the left shoulder and right waist.

Jordan Valley Authority employees rushed to Dr Haddadin's office. They transferred him while he was bleeding to the health center in southern Al-Shunah. Later he was transferred to King Husayn Hospital in Al-Salt. At the same time, a helicopter arrived in the courtyard of the Al-Salt secondary school for boys and evacuated Dr Haddadin to King Husayn Medical Center, where he underwent an operation to remove the bullets. He was given blood.

Interior Minister Hasan al-Kayid visited Dr Haddadin in King Husayn Medical Center. Following the visit, Al-Kayid made a statement to *AL-DUSTUR* in which he expressed his regret over the incident and said that the president of the Jordan Valley Authority is out of danger and that his health is improving. Dr al-Kayid added that a team of investigators has left Amman for the area where the incident took place to investigate the incident. He said that search operations are continuing to arrest the perpetrator. He added that tribal procedures will be taken in order to contain the incident. Colonel 'Abdallah al-Habahibah, the director of the Al-Balqa' Governorate Police, and the prosecutor general of the southern Al-Shunah began investigation of the incident.

AL-BAYAN Notes Group's Demands for Freedoms

GF220655 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 20 May 85 pp 1, 18

["Exclusive" report from Amman]

[Text] The political powers, professional trade unions, and a number of Jordanian figures have presented a note to the Jordanian prime minister demanding the release of political prisoners, cancellation of martial law, and increasing freedom of the press and speech and the right of citizens to travel, work, and obtain a travel document. They also asked the prime minister to legalize the formation of parties, organizations, and political and cultural gatherings for all citizens. The following is the text of the note which was signed by more than 200 persons of different political and national circles, including trade unionists, from institutions and popular cultural circles in Jordan:

Greetings: We are the citizens who signed the note below. We represent national ideological trends, professional trade unions, social, cultural, and popular powers.

In light of the difficult and complicated conditions which the homeland and citizens are going through; the dangers threatening the future of the homeland and citizens; the continuation of the aggression and the Israeli occupation; the total denial of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people for the return, self-determination, and establishment of their independent state; the continuous Israeli threat supported by imperialist powers — foremost of which is the United States — against the Arab countries, especially Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon, to consolidate the occupation, enlarge the area of the occupied territories and impose imperialist and Zionist domination over the largest possible territory of the Arab homeland; and due to our deep feeling for the great national responsibility, and the role of every citizen to participate in confronting these conditions and dangers, from all walks of life we would like to join our voices and demand the following:

1. The cancellation of martial law and the law on regulation of the defense.

2. The cancellation of trials, emergency trials, and all emergency conditions linked with the implementation or validity of martial law and the law on regulations of the defense.

3. The cancellation of all legislative, administrative, organizational, and security measures which restrict the general freedom stated in the Constitution, foremost of which are the freedoms of speech, religion, press, and meetings, and meetings of organizations, and political, cultural, and social gatherings of all citizens.

4. Stopping all illegal interference in the affairs of organizations and trade unions, social and cultural clubs, and the revision of all laws and regulations which restrict citizens in developing these institutions and to elect their administrative councils through democratic means.

5. To adopt the principle of democratic elections as a basis in forming the councils of municipalities, foremost of which is the council of the secretariat of the capital, which for a long time has not adhered to the principle of the elections.

6. The release of all the detainees who were apprehended for holding different views or following another religion. All political and administrative measures should be implemented which are required to pardon them from their remaining prison terms.

7. Measures must be taken to guarantee that every citizen has the right to work and live decently and to curb any interference by any party to deny him or to hinder this right under the pretext of political or regional trends.

8. All measures must be taken to guarantee the right of the citizen to travel freely and to forbid the authorities from confiscating passports. All the laws and regulations concerning this matter must be revised so as to agree with this principle.

In conclusion, these are the urgent demands of the citizens which will in turn inspire adherence by all honest citizens and allow for the mobilization of all powers and fervor for protecting the homeland against all dangers. In addition they will provide a suitable atmosphere for releasing all the powers, capabilities, expertise, and efforts of the people to develop the building of our country's national economic, social, and cultural fields to achieve power, progress, freedom, and unity.

Further on Palestinian Activities in Amman

'Arafat Phones King Fahd

JN220847 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 22 May 85 p 1

[Text] Amman — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat held a telephone contact with His Majesty Saudi King Fahd yesterday regarding the Amal movement's attacks on Palestinian camps in Beirut. During the conversation, the Saudi monarch said that he will do his utmost to stop the bloodshed. In this regard, 'Arafat has met with the USSR, CSSR, Polish, GDR, Hungarian, PRC, and SFRY ambassadors. Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, has been in telephone contact with Algerian officials on the situation in the camps.

Al-Hasan Leaves Amman

JN220857 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 22 May 85 p 24

[Text] Amman — Hani al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member and political adviser to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, left Amman yesterday for Saudi Arabia.

Al-Surani Leaves for Cairo

JN220900 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 22 May 85 p 24

[Text] Amman — Jamal al-Surani, secretary of the PLO Executive Committee, left Amman yesterday for Cairo en route to Tunis to attend the meetings of the PLO Central Council due to convene in Tunsi on 26 May.

Briefs

Chilean Ambassador Approved — Amman —PETRA — The government has approved the appointment of Carlos Derbarch as ambassador extraordinaire and plenipotentiary for the Republic of Chile at the Royal Hashemite Court. [Text] [*Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 22 May 85 p 1 JN*]

Minister Birri Holds News Conference in Beirut

NC211605 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1505 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Minister of State for the Affairs of South Lebanon Nabih Birri today accused PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat of provoking the fighting in and around the [Palestinian] refugee camps and declared that Amal movement is being required to pay the price for its resistance to Israel and its expulsion of Israel from Lebanon.

Mr Birri told a Beirut press conference that Amal movement had safeguarded the Palestinian camps and had fought against both Israel and the Lebanese forces. He asked: Where were all the arms when Israel entered Beirut and when the Sabra and Shatila massacres were perpetrated? Mr Birri accused 'Arafat of splitting the Palestinian ranks and proceeding with his capitulation program only to unite Palestinians against Amal movement. Mr Birri said that the fighting of today was the result of designs and plots drawn up previously. He noted that Palestinian leaders had visited Juniyah and other areas recently.

Mr Birri declared that he was proud to have foiled the conspiracy designed to restore balance and power in Beirut in order to thwart Syrian plans to restore Lebanese unity. He accused 'Arafat of seeking to restore the linkage between the Lebanese and Palestinian crises. Mr Birri declared that there would be no Palestinian token presence in the south designed to pave the way for a return to the conditions which prevailed prior to 1982. Mr Birri said that if the Palestinians wanted to fight against Israel, they could try other borders, especially the West Bank.

In his opening remarks, Mr Birri said that he would have liked to seize the opportunity of congratulating all Muslims on the occasion of Ramadan, but he noted that this occasion has been used to open a full attack on Amal movement in what was obviously an expression of gratitude for the protection of the camps from Israeli troops and militiamen. Mr Birri was critical of the sudden interest shown by the press of Kuwait and the Gulf and he noted that Amal movement was still the champion of the deprived and the needy.

Mr Birri referred to visits by Palestinian leaders to Juniyah and other areas in the eastern sector of the capital, and noted that militia fire from the eastern side backed the Palestinians in their fight yesterday. Mr Birri said that Amal was not seeking any victory over the Palestinians, but it was seeking to prevent the injection of elements, which would create an imbalance. Mr Birri said that the struggle against Israel must be conducted through relentless fighting and by not jumping around from one Arab capital to the other. He declared that there could be no return to the conditions which prevailed in the south prior to 1982 and he challenged the PLO to seriously seek to liberate Palestine.

Mr Birri said that security within the camps should be maintained by regular Lebanese forces and he deplored the fact that pro-'Arafat elements had managed to deceive all the Palestinian fighters. Mr Birri strongly denied that Syria was behind the fighting that has raged for 2 days and he insisted that all security affairs must be handled by the legitimate forces of the state. He raised the question concerning the so-called Al-Asad [Syrian] Brigade and said that no parties had fought with Amal or with the Palestinians, to his knowledge.

Minister Birri noted that at the request of a number of prominent figures and on his insistence, the 6th Brigade had been asked to take over security duties, but Army units also came under fire. Minister Birri noted that this campaign was planned ahead of time, which explains why the Socialist Party was not involved. He stressed that he had tried repeatedly to solve differences and to avoid a major confrontation, but the Palestinians did not respond and they violated every cease-fire that was drawn up. Minister Birri declared that the fighting in Beirut was partly designed to create chaos and to provoke trouble, in order to foil attempts to restore order in West Beirut in accordance with the security plan which had been drawn up following the meeting of Islamic figures in Damascus.

Minister Birri said that there is a definite attempt being made to exploit the situation of the camps and he said that if the Arabs were as concerned in the facts as they are in the press, the situation would be different. He noted that throughout all the time of the occupation of the south, the Arab League never moved a little finger, but now the Arab media are busily painting a difficult picture of the situation. Minister Birri said that the Arab League is obviously dedicated to provide media services for the Palestinians, while they neglect the Palestine cause. He recalled that Lebanon had repeatedly urged the Arabs to draw up a strategic plan for the south prior to the 1982 invasion. Minister Birri also noted that there was no exchange of fire along the border for a period of 9 months prior to the Israeli invasion because of an agreement between the PLO and Israel. Minister Birri reiterated that there could be no return to the chaos that prevailed in the south prior to the Israeli invasion in 1982.

Amal-Palestinian Fighting Continues in Beirut

'Nationalist Source' Comments

NC210636 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0430 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] A nationalist source commented last night on the incidents that took place in Beirut and the Palestinian camps yesterday. He stated that the incidents were not in the interest of any nationalist Lebanese or Palestinian, but to the contrary serve those with goals of sectarian division and Arab reaction. The incidents also strengthen the pretexts of Yasir 'Arafat's course, of Syria's enemies, and of those acting to impede a Lebanese solution. In addition, these incidents allow the Phalangists time to deal with the increasing contradictions among their ranks following successive defeats.

The source added: It is absolutely unacceptable that new contact lines are being established in national areas. We reject any practices that nourish religious sedition.

As for the dangers inherent in these incidents, the source said: We must not forget that the continuation of fighting in Beirut and in the camps is a threat to all national achievements, foremost of all the abrogation of the 17 May agreement as a result of the joint struggle among the National Salvation Front, the

Amal movement, and the Palestinian National Salvation Front. These incidents also mar national Lebanese-Palestinian relations.

The source further said: The Palestinian people in Lebanon are a trust that we shoulder. It is imperative that we must preserve their security. We emphasize that the camps' political and even military security must be supervised by the Palestinian National Salvation Front.

Concluding his statement, the source said it was necessary to act quickly to find a political settlement among the brothers in arms and in the same trench and to organize Lebanese-Palestinian relations on clear foundations in order to put an end to such incidents once and for all.

Meanwhile, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] sent an urgent appeal to the Amal movement and to all national and Islamic forces to promptly put an end to the clashes. In its appeal, the DFLP stressed unity among all national Lebanese and Palestinian parties, and appealed to the Amal movement to stop the clashes at once and to foil any acts that offend Palestinian-Lebanese relations.

A spokesman for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] appealed to the National Democratic Front leadership and the Amal movement to quickly intervene to stop the incidents, which are intended to sow seeds of division among the sons of the same rank in order to serve the interests of the Zionist enemy and the fascist and imperialist forces. The PFLP spokesman also refused to escalate the fighting.

Camp Clashes Intensify

NC211444 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] The clashes on the outskirts of the Burj al-Barajinah camp and on the road to the airport intensified at 1600 today. Violent battles involving heavy artillery and heavy machineguns are still taking place in the area of the camp. This has compelled the inhabitants of Burj al-Barajinah to take refuge in shelters and on ground floors, while the airport road has become very dangerous.

'Major Offensive' Against Camp

NC211644 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 21 May 85

[Excerpts] None of the combatant factions has yet been able to resolve the military situation in its favor, but most recent reports indicate that as of 1800, the Palestinians have violently been shelling the areas of As'ad al-As'ad, 'Abd al-Karim Khalil, and Al-Musharrafiyah, as well as the airport circle. Meanwhile, fierce fighting is now raging on the outskirts of Burj al-Barajinah.

We have just been informed that Amal gunmen launched a major offensive against the Burj al-Barajinah camp at 1830. The Amal movement, meanwhile, has called up its reserves and is prepared to launch offensives against those positions that the Palestinians regained this morning, including the areas of Al-Da'uq and Mahattat al-Dana. Security reports said that the Palestinians continue to hold their positions outside the Sabra and Shatila camps. Meanwhile, the most violent battles are now raging on the outskirts of the Burj al-Barajinah camp. The most recent information indicates that gunmen from the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, who accused Amal of not honoring the cease-fire agreement, have deployed rocket launchers in the area of the mountain, specifically in 'Aramun and Al-Shahhar, to shell Amal movement positions in the southern suburb.

In another development, a Progressive Socialist Party source has told REUTER that the party's gunmen will not assist the Amal militias, as they can handle the Palestinians by themselves.

Sunni Officers Refuse To Fight

NC211708 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] A military source in West Beirut reported this evening that the 6th Brigade's Sunni officers refused to join in the current fighting between Amal and the Palestinians. This is because Amal gunmen engaged in wholesale slaughter of Sunnis who were in the Al-Fakihani area during the clashes.

82 Reported Killed

NC211715 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] According to preliminary reports, 82 persons have been killed and 385 wounded in the clashes of the past 48 hours. Certain press sources put the number of wounded at 350.

Cease-Fire Talks Noted

NC211855 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1815 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Fierce fighting is raging between Amal gunmen and the Palestinians on the outskirts of Burj al-Barajinah. Various types of machineguns and rockets are being used. Meanwhile, shelling is being exchanged between the Al-Raml Al-'Ali area and the Burj al-Barajinah camp. Guarded calm, however, prevails in the Sabra and Shatila camps.

In another development, a meeting between a committee from Burj al-Barajinah and an Amal movement delegation is in progress.

The conferees are discussing means of securing a cease-fire, to facilitate access to the camps and battlefield by the Red Cross and the Red Crescent and the handover of all weapons in the camps to the Palestinian Salvation Front.

Amal sources, however, expect the military situation to be settled in the movement's favor during the night. Military sources have told us that pro-Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] groups infiltrated West Beirut via 'Aramun this afternoon, to participate in the battles against Amal.

Cease-Fire Agreement Reached

NC212032 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] The meeting involving a committee from Burj al-Barajinah and an Amal movement delegation ended at 2215. Shaykh Husayn Fadlallah said after the meeting that a cease-fire affecting all combat lines in West Beirut and the southern suburb has been agreed upon and will go into effect at 2245 to enable the responsible authorities to remove the wounded.

Informed sources said that the gunmen have been instructed not to retaliate for any provocative acts. Red Cross and Red Crescent teams have also been instructed to be ready to remove the wounded from the camps and the battlefield.

We have just been informed that fighting has subsided in the areas of the Burj al-Barajinah, Sabra and Shatila camps, and in the environs of the Sports City.

Clashes in Al-Fakihani Area

NC220727 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Clashes involving machineguns and rockets have been raging since 0945 between the Amal movement and the Palestinians in the Fakihani area of Beirut. At the same time artillery fire is being exchanged between the Palestinian camps and Amal's positions in the southern suburb. The Palestinians are reinforcing their positions inside their camps.

There has been a limited attack by the Amal movement on Al-Da'uq area this morning.

Palestinians Shell Beirut Suburb

NC221126 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] According to security reports, quarters of the southern suburb and the outskirts of the [Palestinian] camps came under artillery fire. At 1215, shells were fired from rocket launchers at the ares of Sfayr, Sultan Ibrahim, Saint Simon, Al-Janah, Al-Shiyah, Burj al-Barajinah, Al-Awza'i, Qasqas, Kuwaiti Embassy vicinity, Hayy Farhat, Hayy Madi, Al-Raml al-'Ali, Bi'r al-'Abd, and Al-Zahra' Hospital vicinity.

According to preliminary security reports, a number of persons were killed, especially because residential quarters in the southern suburb were the target of the shelling. Ambulances and civil defense vehicles are transporting the wounded to hospitals. The civil defense center in Burj al-Barajinah said it extinguished fires in four cars in Al-Janah area.

The sources of fire have been pinpointed as the Palestinian positions in the mountain area, more precisely: Bkhishtay, Bhamdun, Mansuriyat Bhamdun, and Shimlan.

Intercom exchanges were monitored requesting that fire be directed at the vicinity of the Al-Rasul al-A'zam mosque, vicinity of the Arab University, vicinity of the studio in Ard Jallul, Al-Shiyah, Shatila, Al-'Amliyah, Sports City, Kuwaiti Embassy, Ard Jallul, Al-Sa'iqah playground, and the Arab University Engineering College. We therefore request the citizens to be alert and cautious. Furthermore, the Palestinian artillery emplacements in the mountain have asked that residential quarters be pinpointed preparatory to shelling them.

Birri Denies PSP Shelling

NC221225 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] In response to allegations by certain radios that the shelling of several nationalist areas came from positions held by the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP], Minister Nabih Birri, in an exclusive statement to the Voice of the Mountain, declared: Certain conspirators are trying to fish in troubled waters. They seek to sow the seeds of discord between the PSP and the Amal movement and between Walid Junblatt and myself. This is particulary true under the present circumstances. These plotters may rest assured that the alliance that has been cemented to thwart all these plots and schemes will continue. The shelling that reached the southern suburb, West Beirut, the Summerland area, Burj al-Barajinah, and Al-Shiyah today came from positions in the mountains held by certain Palestinian parties and not by the PSP.

This situation must be clarified, as several sectors of the mass media are trying to prove that the shelling came from PSP positions. These positions are meant to safeguard the deprived and protect the southern suburb, not the contrary.

Palestinians Reject Amal Conditions

NC221143 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] After a meeting today between the Popular Committee of the [Palestinian] camps and Amal representatives, the Palestinians declared the following:

1. We reject Amal's conditions for stopping the fighting.

2. Our Palestinian people will make their own decisions.

3. We permit no interference in the affairs of the Palestinian home by any party.

4. As Palestinians, we will solve our problems ourselves.

Booby-Trapped Car Explodes

NC221122 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in English 1113 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] A big explosion occurred at approximately 1400 this afternoon when a booby-trapped car went off in Mar Ilyas-Sinn al-Fil area. Many people were reported to have been killed and

wounded. A big fire is also reported in the area. Two or three buildings were said to have collapsed and completely been demolished. Civil defense units and fire brigades are requested to go to the area for rescue.

Casualties Noted in Blast

NC221211 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1125 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] According to the initial reports we just received, the explosion in Sinn al-Fil was caused by the detonation of a booby-trapped car. More than 200 kg of explosives were used. These initial reports also indicate that a number of persons were either killed or wounded, as a school bus was passing by when the booby-trapped car exploded. More than 10 buildings and over 50 cars were damaged.

Israelis Reportedly Withdraw From Kafr Hunah

NC211717 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] According to our correspondent in southern Lebanon, the Israeli Forces withdrew this evening from the Kafr Hunah-Al-Rayhan-western Al-Biqa' triangle, while retaining a force from the Army of Southern Lebanon in the area. Five M-113 APC's, tank carriers, and various logistic equipment were seen being withdrawn to the south.

French Ambassador Transferred to New Caledonia

NC211457 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] The French Government has abruptly decided to transfer Ferdinand Wibaux, its ambassador to Lebanon, to New Caledonia, where he will serve as a commissioner. Wibaux was asked by his government to leave Lebanon immediately. He met with Foreign Ministry Secretary General Fu'ad al-Turk at 1600 to say good-bye, but was unable to go through the customary farewell procedure because of his government's insistence that he proceed to his new post at once.

Wibaux left for Larnaca by helicopter a short while ago, en route for Paris.

Briefs

Ambassadors Appointed — Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Soldatov informed the Foreign Ministry of the Soviet Government's approval of the appointment of Rabi'ah Haydar, Lebanon's present ambassador to India, as the new Lebanese ambassador to the Soviet Union. The Foreign Ministry also received Jordan's approval of the appointment of Pierre Ziyadah, head of the Foreign Ministry's Cultural Department, as Lebanon's ambassador to Jordan, replacing Samir Hubayqah who has been appointed Ambassador to Brazil. [Summary] [*Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 15 May 85 p 3 NC*]

SANA Political Editor on 'Arafat's Beirut 'Objectives'

JN212132 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2025 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] The SYRIAN ARAB NEWS AGENCY political editor has written the following: Once again 'Arafat has resumed his attempt to undermine the situation in Beirut, as is his usual custom, in order to cover up for the suspect political move he and the Jordanian regime are making toward the treasonous negotiations. Before and after every conspiratorial step he undertakes, 'Arafat tries to sow sedition among the kinfolk and brothers, the comrades of the joint struggle, in the belief that sedition facilitates the peddling of conspiracy and the conspirators. Since the Amman divisionist conference, 'Arafat has tried time after time to deceive both the Palestinian Arab people and all Arab people by fabricating machinations, exploiting those who have weak hearts, and squandering the funds that were offered to him in order to achieve the slogan of the militant gun until liberation. Instead of this, 'Arafat squanders these funds to win over the brokers of the hireling information media.

By seeking to fan the fire of sedition and fighting among the comrades of the joint struggle — such as the Palestinians and Lebanese in the Lebanese arena — 'Arafat intends to achieve the following objectives:

1. Preoccupy the Amal movement — a militant faction which believes in a unified Lebanon in terms of land, people, and affiliation — and prevent it from continuing to confront the Israeli invasion and continuing to repulse the invasion in the south alongside the heroes of the Lebanese resistance.

2. Strike at the militant alliance that is being established between the Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF], which is the beginning of the real resurgence of the Palestinian nationalist struggle, the Lebanese National Democratic Front, and the Amal movement.

3. Strike at the PNSF's genuine move in the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon, particularly because the PNSF has succeeded in rallying the Palestinian masses around it following a PNSF delegation's recent visit to Beirut.

4. By instructing his henchmen to clash with the Amal movement, 'Arafat seeks to punish the brother Paelstinians who are in Lebanon as a result of their genuine militant stands and their support for their genuine national front — the PNSF, which has rejected the liquidation conspiracy and will continue to reject it until it is foiled.

These are part of the objectives 'Arafat seeks to achieve from his attempt to undermine the situation in Beirut among the brothers of the same fate. These objectives are poisonous and capitulatory and will definitely be in line with the treason in which 'Arafat assumes a prominent and blatant role at the instructions of imperialist and Zionist quarters and their agents in the region. The objectives also deal with undermining the foundations of national action in Lebanon.

Syria, which is watching from its firm pan-Arab stand and from its declared principles of supporting the unity of the Lebanese territory and people, hopes that the honest strugglers in the Lebanese and Palestinian arenas would, with genuine Arab behavior and the one gun, confront the conspiracy and foil it, as has been the case with all previous conspiracies. Syria reaffirms its eagerness to entrench and develop militant and allied relations with the Lebanese national forces, the Amal movement, and the PNSF, which must assume its great responsibilities in leading Palestinian militant action in Lebanon and in any other arena. We in Syria are well aware that the consolidation of this alliance will foil 'Arafat's conspiracy, as was the case in all previous imperialist-Zionist-reactionary conspiracies, particularly because the path of struggle continues to be long and arduous. Such a cohesion between Palestinian and Lebanese nationalists is necessary in order to repulse all conspiracies and liberate all occupied Arab territories.

PNSF To Assume Administration of Beirut Camps

JN220526 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received representatives of the Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] twice yesterday. During the two meetings, they discussed the Beirut situation in light of the plots of 'Arafat's deviationist gang. Emphasis was laid on the importance of efforts to establish firm, strategic ties among the Democratic National Front, the Amal movement, and the PNSF. They also discussed the national role that the PNSF should shoulder in leading the Palestinian national action on the Lebanese arena and providing the requirements of the Palestinian people in Lebanon, including the requirements of the Palestinian national struggle in Lebanon, and the PNSF's assumption of the role of administering the Palestinian camps, now that 'Arafat and his gang have paralyzed the role of the PLO.

AL-THAWRAH, TISHRIN on Lebanese Clashes

JN220822 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 22 May 85

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial, *AL-THAWRAH* says: Attempts at exploding the security situation in Lebanon and spreading sedition are no longer only an Israeli aim, but also an Israeli-'Arafatist aim. This is because as he indulges in treason, deviation, and plotting against the Palestinian cause, people, and revolution, 'Arafat is well aware that the new Lebanese developments constitute a crippling blow to his capitulationist line and utterly expose his treason and complicity, especially when the Lebanese nationalist resistance practically proved that armed struggle is the safer, shorter, and only way to defeat the Zionist invaders and unconditionally liberate the land. This indicts 'Arafat, his gang, and his policy as perpetrators of high treason against Palestine, its people, and the entire Arab nation.

On the importance of firmly confronting this mean plot, *TISHRIN* says: It goes without saying that the security flare-ups do not serve any Lebanese group or promote the Lebanese cause. Inventing side conflicts among national groups that are supposed

to be one cohesive body will also promote the plot aimed at fragmenting Lebanon, besieging the national liberation movement, and striking at the Arab national solution.

The escalating flare-ups have only one aim, namely, to cover the liquidation plots of the Palestinian deviationists and the Jordanian regime and to enable Israel to transform the border strip into a large conglomeration of Christians that will form a wall that will be used in the future as a base for military operations and divisive plans.

This bitter situation, which the enemies of Lebanon and the anti-Palestinian elements are working to perpetuate, must be faced with a firm Lebanese and Palestinian stand. The Lebanese people must stand at the side of their interests and their country.

They must pave the way for reviving national dialogue and reconciliation and for implementing all the political reforms that were agreed on in Lausanne, Damascus, and Bikfayya and which will affirm the cherished security and stability. The Palestinian-Lebanese stand is required to draw up a formula for fraternal understanding within the framework of joint pan- Arab struggle.

Khaddam Receives Commander of UN Golan Forces

JN211155 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Damascus — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received General (Karl Ustav Schtul), commander of the UN disengagement forces in the Golan Heights, at 1230 today. Major General 'Adnan Tayyarah attended the meeting. The talks dealt with the current developments in the region.

Khaddam Receives Jazzin Delegation 22 May

JN221148 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Damascus — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received the Jazzin functionaries delegation at 1000 today. The delegation includes Jean 'Aziz and Deputies Dr Farid Sarhal, Nadim Salim, and Edumund Rizq. The talks dealt with the current situation in Lebanon, particularly in the Jazzin area.

AL-BA'TH Warns of 'Sellout' by 'Arafat, Others

JN220753 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 22 May 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Current Moves Are More Serious Than Some Imagine," *AL-BA'TH* says: No sooner had George Shultz left the region than King Husayn began a tour of some Arab states. He said that his aim was to prepare for his forthcoming visit to Washington, where he will meet with U.S. President Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz.

Observers consider the Mubarak-Husayn meeting the day before yesterday to be most important because it immediately followed Shultz' tour and the Husayn-'Arafat talks in Amman. Although no definite information has leaked about the Mubarak-Husayn meeting and the 'Arafat-Husayn meeting, news agency and press reports make it clear that in the two meetings, an agreement was reached on the final form of the Jordanian-'Arafatist joint delegation, for whose formation Shultz came to the region. What proves that everything is well prepared and that issues have reached an advanced stage is 'Arafat's statement a few days ago in which he frankly indicated his readiness to deal with Resolution No 242 and hence recognize Israel if the United States agrees to deal with his gang.

Thus, now that the game of the king, Mubarak, 'Arafat, and others has become absolutely clear, we affirm that the threats to the Arab nation and its Palestinian cause are beyond all imagination. It is wrong to believe that this is merely a contact with the U.S. Administration or with the Israelis. It is more serious and deeper than that. What is taking place is a real sellout of the most sacred Arab cause. All the Arabs must face up to their responsibilities, because the danger is threatening everyone.

Al-Shar' Meets Mitterrand, Dumas in Paris

For reportage of the visit to Paris by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', including his meetings with French President Francois Mitterrand and French External Affairs Minister Dumas and a banquet speech, see the France section of the 22 May Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Further Reportage, Commentaries on POW Exchange

Rabin Rejects Talks With PLO

TA211748 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin says the price Israel paid for the return of its three soldiers was high, but there was no other way to get them back. At a news conference in Tel Aviv, Rabin warned the Palestinian guerrillas not to try to kidnap Israeli soldiers in an attempt to bargain for other prisoners. In that case, said Rabin, he would order the rearrest of the prisoners released yesterday in Israel and the territories. The defense minister was asked if Israel was prepared to negotiate with the PFLP-GC over prisoners, why would it not talk to the PLO about peace?

[Begin Rabin recording] Well, as you know, there is almost national consensus — at least between the two major parties in Israel — that no negotiations [will take place] with the PLO. I would not elaborate about the reasons. In simple terms, I would say no one of us accepts the creation of a PLO independent state between Israel and Jordan. Any negotiotions with the PLO is practically saying that we accept this principle, which we totally reject, and [is] totally unacceptable. [End recording]

Shmu'el Goren Comments

TA211729 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 21 May 85

[Interview with Shmu'el Goren, the coordinator of activities in the territories, by correspondent in Judaea and Samaria Arye Gus on 21 May; place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Gus] Mr Goren, do these terrorists [who were released by Israel and who reside in the territories] constitute a security danger in your opinion?
[Goren] This possibility certainly exists. We are talking of more than 500 people who had not ended their prison terms and who may definitely constitute a security danger.

[Gus] Judging from their behavior when released from jail yesterday, they feel victorious, do they not?
[Goren] I saw them in a number of places. I did not get the impression they felt like victors but it is absolutely clear that they should feel good about leaving jail before the end of the prescribed term there.

[Gus] Mr Goren, the defense minister said that the released terrorists returning to the territories are in some ways like hostages, a sort of guarantee against attempts by the terrorist organization to kidnap Israelis for the purpose of bargaining and blackmail in future.
[Goren] We have an agreement and we will honor it in both letter and spirit. We explained to the released terrorists — and we have repeatedly done so — that if they return to an orderly and calm way of life, we will not touch or harm them. They and their relatives should know that if they take part in any hostile activity, we will have to adopt very harsh measures against them.

[Gus] Are you referring to political activity too?
[Goren] I am referring to activity which runs counter to law. Any action which contradicts the law will entail a very harsh reaction.

[Gus] Have any restrictions been imposed on those released yesterday?
[Goren] No restrictions have been imposed. One should remember that not even 24 hours have elapsed since their release. We will call each one of them, together with relatives, their family members, for personal interviews and talks. We will talk with them and give them a chance to return to an orderly life. At the same time we will advise them to take advantage of this chance. We will again tell them that if they return to their hostile activity, we will adopt strict measures against them, and that we will not allow them to use their release — obtained through an agreement — to act against us in future.

Former Hebron Mayor Comments

TA211127 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 21 May 85

[Report from Hebron by Arye Salman]

[Excerpts] Nothing special is happening in Hebron today. Life in the city has returned to normal and the inhabitants are not concealing their pleasure over the release of the terrorists yesterday. Merchants in the local market are not prepared to speak into the microphone but emphasize: Those who learned their lesson in an Israeli jail will not resume terrorist activities. The dismissed mayor of Hebron, Mustafa 'Abd al-Nabi al-Natshah, welcomes the release of the terrorists and hopes that Israel will take further measures to promote peace in the region.

Terrorist activities in the area, Al-Natshah said, will not be directly related to the release of the terrorists yesterday. The activities of the terrorists are dictated from the outside by their leaders, and will also depend on Israel's general policy in the area. Al-Natshah added that the activities of Rabbi Levinger and his friends [from Qiryat Arba'] yesterday do not contribute to peace in the area because the law lies only in the hands of the authorities, and nobody is entitled to take the law into his own hands.

Galilee Arabs Express Shock

TA210859 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 21 May 85 p 3

[Report by 'Atallah Mansur]

[Excerpt] Reaction among Arabs in the Galilee to the reports about the release of the security prisoners in return for the three Israeli prisoners was generally shock and incredulity. The reports were leaked several weeks ago via prisoners' families who visited the jails and knew about the agreements between the International Red Cross and the PFLP-GC led by Ahmad Jibril. Yesterday morning and throughout the day Radio Monte Carlo broadcast the report, relying on Damascus sources. The fact that for the first time Israel is releasing security prisoners from among the country's Arab citizens and permitting them to choose between remaining in Israel and going abroad is causing many people to question the attitude to be taken by the security authorities. However, credit for the release is being given to the

Association for the Prisoner, whose center of activity is in Nazareth. The activists — lawyer Ibrahim al-Rashid from Rama and 'Aziz Shuhaydi from Nazareth — claim they raised the issue during their visit to Switzerland last year for the special UN conference on the Palestinian issue.

Jerusalem Arabic Comments

JN212004 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1335 GMT 21 May 85

["Observation" by Yusuf Ya'qub]

[Text] Yesterday's operation in which three Israeli prisoners were exchanged for 1,150 detainees and prisoners belonging to the organizations is essentially a humanitarian operation in the full sense of the word, not only from the point of view of the Israeli Government and people, but also from the point of view of every thoughtful human being who is proud of noble humanistic principles. Israel's agreement to exchange each of its prisoner sons with several hundred detained and imprisoned members of the organizations is certainly, according to all standards, new proof and a resounding indication of how sensitive the Israeli Government and people are toward the safety of their sons, and how much they respect the sanctity of human life despite the great price they have to pay for this sanctity.

It is well known that this is not the first time Israel has agreed to such an operation with such a disproportionate ratio in terms of those exchanged. As an example and as a reminder, Israel agreed to exchange 6 Israeli prisoners for some 5,000 detainees, prisoners of the organization, as well as terrorists in November 1983. In light of this, giving yesterday's exchange operation or the ones before any meaning other than their original meaning and their humanitarian purpose is not only an operation seeking to give them more meaning than they deserve, but also part of the attempt to disseminate illusions and deceptive propaganda.

Perhaps we need not affirm that yesterday's exchange operation of prisoners and detainees does not in any way mean that the Israeli Government's principled stand has changed one iota toward the organization of killers, sabotage, and terrorism. It is appropriate for the Palestinians who are concerned about solving their problem, and even for all Palestinians, to know that pinning any hopes or illusions on the organization of killers, sabotage, and terrorism has been and will remain a losing bet and an ill-omened card that will bring the Palestinians further calamities. It is no secret that the last exchange operation and those carried before were a subject of inhuman bargains of blackmail practiced by the fathers of the organizations concerned. Such inhuman bargains based on humanitarian foundations will further entrench Israel's principled stand toward the organizations of killers, sabotage, and terrorism.

MAPAM Rejects Underground Campaign

TA210918 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 21 May 85 p 1

[Text] MAPAM supports the government's difficult decision [to release the security prisoners] and supports it against its critics. The anger over the mass murderer Jibril's demeaning blackmail, the sympathy for the terrible suffering of hundreds of families in Israel over the release of their loved ones' murderers, and the shared joy of the released prisoners' families — all these are causing confusion in the hearts of every Israeli at this moment.

MAPAM protests the grave attempt to take advantage of the public's storm of feelings to stop the legal procedures against the [Jewish] underground suspects. This demand is an attempt to deliver a grave blow to the rule of law in Israel and undermine the country's democratic foundations. MAPAM calls on all the Cabinet members and all Knesset members not to surrender to this blackmail campaign which is being led by the vice prime minister.

Alignment on Underground, Terrorists

TA220830 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] The Alignment faction in the Knesset decided by a large majority to reject any attempt to link the case of the Jewish underground detainees with the release of the terrorists. The Alignment announced that it opposes holding a debate on the underground detainees' punishment before their trial is over. Only the president has the authority to pardon, and it is presumed that he will examine each request thoroughly once the legal process has ended. The Alignment faction also congratulates the government on its difficult and courageous decision to place the redemption of the POW's above all other considerations.

IDF Condemns Soldiers' Conduct

TA220527 Jerusalem Television in Hebrew 1800 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] The IDF has condemned the circumstances under which eight soldiers — two of whom were released yesterday — fell into captivity in Bhamdun [in 1982]. An order of the day issued this morning by the Chief of Education Officer says that falling into captivity is acceptable only under the gravest circumstances, and on difficult and rare occasions. It is clear today that this was not the case when the eight soldiers fell captive. Our military correspondent Moshe Slonsky notes that this is the first time that the IDF has publicly condemned the circumstances under which the soldiers fell captive. The order further says that it is necessary to emphasize that the efforts made to free the prisoners does not sanction falling into enemy hands, because becoming a captive is not the normal code of conduct. The efforts we make to release the prisoners should not lead to a feeling of laxity among the soldiers and affect their motivation to fight back.

Schiff: Prisoner Exchange Mistake

TA211149 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 21 May 85 p 9

[Commentary by Ze'ev Schiff: "A Frustrating Exchange"]

[Text] The exchange of prisoners between Israel and Ahmad Jibril's organization is further tangible proof of the painful defeat we suffered in Lebanon. This prisoner exchange is a sort of

symbolic, honorable achievement for one of the extremist terrorist organizations. Ahmad Jibril can be proud of the fact that he succeeded in forcing Israel to make broad concessions, the likes of which have never made in the past; and in addition to this, he and the Israeli defense minister have signed the agreement as guarantors. From Israel's viewpoint this agreement damages security. This is yet another dimension in the process of Israel's psychological weakening that began with the war and which we all hope will stop with the conclusion of the withdrawal from Lebanon.

Israel's mistake is expressed in the return home of the three prisoners. One of them was captured on 12 June 1982, after the Sultan Ya'qub al-Tahta battle. The two others were captured without a fight, together with six of their comrades, on 4 September 1982 near Bhamdun. Everyone is certainly happy for the Israeli prisoners' families, but this does not stop us from saying that this is a degrading and frustrating agreement. This frustration will certainly soon serve sections of the Israeli public as fuel for anti-Arab extremism and a reinforcement of the phenomenon of Kahanism. This is the frustration that often stands behind the trend among extremists to take the law into their own hands and behind soldiers who harm Arab prisoners. This is an agreement which will be welcomed by Kahane's people and the supporters of the Jewish underground because it serves their purposes.

This is not the first time that Israel has released many terrorists from prison, including murderers, in return for prisoners of war. What is disturbing is not the large number of Arabs being exchanged for the three Israeli prisoners. Such things have already happened. What makes the current agreement so terrible is that this time many hundreds of murderers are staying in our territory. Many of them will certainly be cautious about returning to terrorist activity, but there will undoubtedly be many dozens, if not more, who will go back to the cycle of murder. In the past some Arab prisoners were also permitted to remain in territories under Israeli control, but never more than 10, not many hundreds. Furthermore, among the murderers who have been released this time there are many who are described by the security forces as hardened criminals, such as those whom we were told would never be released. Among the released are 386 terrorists who were sentenced to life imprisonnment. Many of them murdered Israelis, Jews and Arabs.

This agreement, more than ever before, negates the significance of the processes of law and order. It is difficult to answer those who claim that a terrorist who shoots at an Israeli bus and kills its passengers has a chance of being released from jail faster than other terrorists who took Israeli hostages, and there are many more of the latter. In contrast to this, an Israeli soldier who committed a very grave offense when he fired at a bus in Israel and killed an Arab passenger will probably stay in jail until he completes the life sentence justly imposed on him. The prisoner exchange agreement distorts the criteria for just judgment and punishment for acts of terrorism and murder. It weakens those who claim that the Jewish underground is being viewed more favorably in contradiction of the law and those who have complained about the amnesties and rapid release from jail of Jews who deliberately attacked Arabs. Two weeks ago the president of the Supreme Court complained that a tax offender was granted amnesty by the country's president, on the recommendation of the minister of justice. It will be interesting to hear what Judge Shamgar will say on the matter under discussion!

I would not like to be in the shoes of Prime Minister Shim'on Peres or those of Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin on this matter. The alternative facing them was terrible. However, it should be recalled that, by their willingness to take their high offices, they certainly knew that they might be required to answer such difficult questions as concessions to terrorist organizations. The problem is not actually the concession to the other side, the enemy, when this is justified by political and security considerations. Nor am I repelled by negotiations with the PLO. The problems springs from the fact that, with our own hands, we provided a considerable achievement for terrorism, which could harm the public more than any prisoner exchange agreement ever agreed to in the past.

As stated, there have been various precedents in prisoner exchanges between Israel and the Palestinian organizations. When we compare them with the latest agreement, there is no getting away from the conclusion that from agreement to agreement Israel is conceding more and more to the terrorist organizations and terrorism. From agreement to agreement Israel is showing greater weakness. Ironically, the concessions are not in political negotiations for the attainment of substantive objectives and an end to the conflict, but on issues provoking the other side to terrorist actions and further pressure on Israel.

The first case of negotiations for prisoner exchanges was after the Palestinians hijacked an El Al plane to Algeria in July 1968. Sixteen prisoners who had been sentenced for acts of sabotage and terrorism were released from jail and transferred to Algeria in return for 12 Israeli crew members and passengers. The terrorists who were released had not been sentenced for acts of murder and were on the brink of completing their sentences. The government, led by the Alignment, behaved in a ridiculous manner when it claimed there had been no "deal" and concealed information from the public. After the exchanges, the foreign minister at the time, Abba Eban, said this had been a one-time incident which would not serve as a precedent. The Arabs saw this as a victory and the Palestinians decided to increase the hijacking of planes and taking of hostages. After the first plane there were other hijacked planes, and not only El Al airliners.

In the other exchanges the Alignment government was more cautious. At the beginning of 1971, the guard Shmu'el Rosewasser was released, having been kidnapped 14 months previously in Metulla, in return for the first terrorist to be captured in Israel, Mahmud (Hijazi), who was transferred to Lebanon. The avalanche occurred during the time of the Likud government, which swore not to discuss any issue whatsoever with the PLO. The first turning point came in March 1979. In return for a reservist, Avraham 'Amram, who had been captured near Tyre, the Palestinians asked for 140 prisoners. In the end they got 76 prisoners. Ten of them, including six women, remained in the territories, and the rest were transferred to Libya. That time, too, the authorities refused to give the list of Arab prisoners who had been released. The reason was obviously discomfort about the number of murderers among them. This is how the principle, according to which Israel would refuse to release terrorists who had spilled blood and murdered people, was broken.

During the war in Lebanon, other exchanges of prisoners were implemented. In August 1982, during the siege of Beirut, the Palestinians released the pilot Ahi'az and the soldier Ron Horesh as part of the deal for the evacuation of the PLO members from the Lebanese capital. Afterward eight IDF soldiers were taken captive by the PLO and for months negotiations were conducted. At first it demanded 3,000 Palestinian prisoners in return for two Israeli prisoners and the body of an Israeli soldier. At the second stage, they demanded all their people in the Ansar camp and another 1,250 sentenced prisoners in Israeli jails. Those negotiations, as will be recalled, ended in November 1983 during the siege of Tripoli. In return for 6 Israeli prisoners, Israel transferred only 63 of the sentenced terrorists and another 37 who had been taken off ships near Tripoli, as well as 4,600 Palestinian prisoners and captives who were being held in the Ansar camp. From the aspect of the figures alone, that was an achievement for the Palestinians, but not from the aspect of prisoners who had been sentenced and remained in Israel.

What 'Arafat did not get in November 1983, Jibril received in May 1985. Thus this extremist leader has gained a great deal of ground in the fight among the Palestinians. What is ironic is that the negotiations began (in September 1984) when Israel had many advantages, beginning with a military edge and the ability to react and retaliate in Lebanon and going on to the fact that Israel was holding Ahmad Jibril's nephew. Despite this, Jibril got almost everything he requested. They began the negotiations by laying down the condition that the very fact of their willingness for a meeting depended on an Israeli concession in advance, that no veto would be imposed on any demands whatsoever. Afterward they demanded that the hundreds of released prisoners remain in Israeli-controlled territory. Although Israel said that as far as the 36 most dangerous prisoners were concerned, it would not concede, they finally gained the release of half of them -- 18 murderers. In the end they even postponed the exchange of prisoners so that it could coincide with the visit to Jerusalem by Kreisky, who was involved in the mediation. Even the mediators were not happy about the extreme demands that Jibril's people added on from time to time. It is true that the Cabinet accepted Jibril's terms, but the negotiators were not too pleased with the results.

And the result is: Ahmad Jibril and his organization have won an enormous psychological achievement. The other organizations in the PLO will certainly be jealous of their success. The method was, and will be, acts of terrorism and the kidnapping of prisoners and hostages.

An Arab who goes out on a terrorist action against Israel knows that he has a very good chance of returning home if he is not hit during the first stages of the action. He knows this is true even if he is involved in terrible acts of murder, such as Okamoto at the Lod airport [in 1972] or in the Savoy Hotel [in March 1975 when terrorists infiltrated from the sea and killed several people] His stay in jail will last until the first Israeli is kidnapped and the negotiations for exchanges of prisoners are concluded. This is one side of the coin.

The reverse side is connected with our soldiers and our leaders. I fear that after the release of hundreds of murderers and their remaining in our territory, the leaders are losing the moral right to order our soldiers to endanger themselves by going on a raid in order to release hostages whose lives also are hanging by a thread. The affair of the murder of the students from Ma'alot and even the danger involved in rescuing the hostages in Entebbe now appear in a different light.

What occurred in connection with the exchange of prisoners this week reinforces my view that, in the fight against terrorism, we should not refrain from using the death sentence in cases involving acts of brutal murder. Somebody killed by the court is preferable to the killing of prisoners by our soldiers or the release of murderers as an act of surrender.

JERUSALEM POST Commentary

TA210839 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 21 May 85 p 8

[Commentary by David Richardson: "Upholding the Law"]

[Text] The release yesterday of more than a thousand of some of the most dangerous inmates of Israel's security prisons has profound and long-term implications for the basic legal fabric of the state.

It will, no doubt, bring vociferous demands for the immediate release of those held in Jewish terror cases — both those still facing proceedings and those already sentenced. And given the expediency that brought the government to swallow the unprecedented steep terms of this agreement, there inevitably will be a tendency to give in to these demands, too.

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Defence Minister Yitzhaq Rabin inherited this problem and, in the final analysis, had little choice but to agree to Ahmad Jibril's extortion. However, when it comes to the after effects of this large-scale release of some of the most implacable enemies of the state, they do have choices, albeit difficult ones. Their statesmanship will be tested by the path they choose.

The settlers' lobby can be counted on to bring tremendous pressure to bear on the government. Why, as victims of terrorism goaded into counter-terror should Israelis remain in prison while the worst perpetrators of terror are set free? If the government concedes to that, as so many observers expect it will, this would make a mockery of the entire system of justice in this country.

No doubt, the state will go through the motions of completing proceedings against all the accused (including those just charged with the murder of an Arab taxi driver), sentence those convicted and then release them long before they become due for the customary parole. There are even political cynics who see a long-term advantage in this happening under a Labour government, which will be able to show its ability for reconciliation with the nationalist-religious camp.

Where, however, is one to draw the line? Does political motivation make the difference? And if for Jew, why not for Arab? What should one do about "Jo-Jo" Nidam, the convicted Jewish drug smuggler who helped the Sharabati family smuggle hundreds of kilos of explosives into the country and agreed to plant

a massive car-bomb in Jerusalem? They were released yesterday, while he remains in jail.

What should be done about the yet to be completed investigation into the murder of the terrorists of the Ashqelon bus involving a senior IDF officer — Tat Aluf [Brigadier General] Yitzhaq Mordekhay? In the future can one really make demands of the security services and the army when they capture infiltrators, terrorists or mere suspects if these people are to be set free in exchange for Israeli prisoners? Or alternatively, could the state live with a situation where prisoners were to regularly die in detention with investigating magistrates finding nothing amiss, as is the case so often in South Africa?

There is, of course, something obscene in these arguments but it is unlikely that the settlers and their supporters will be sensitive to this.

The government is under an obligation to obtain the release of soldiers who have fallen into enemy hands because of their obligation to serve in the army and to obey orders. It is irrelevant whether those soldiers were taken prisoner in battle or as a result of their own carelessness. But the government is under no less of an obligation to uphold the rule of law.

In making demands for the early release of Israelis who have committed crimes against Arabs merely because they are Arabs, the settlers and their advocates are cynically taking advantage of one of the tragic outcomes of an unfortunate war. In doing so they will pervert the legal foundations of the state for their own political ends.

Perversely, but that too would escape them, in making such demands, they are equating themselves with the men and women Ahmad Jibril hails as "militant comrades." The members of the Jewish underground and the assortment of misfits who have aped their lead and will also, no doubt, demand early release are basing their argument on a deal struck for the freedom of three soldiers who have been in captivity for nearly three years. The best, but least likely, path the government could choose is to try to ensure that yesterday's release of security offenders is an isolated and limited episode in the country's history.

All legal systems recognize, reluctantly, that there are periods and events in a nation's history that justify large-scale amnesties. One such amnesty followed the 1967 Six Day War; another, the 30th anniversary of the state. Such extensive, across-the-board paroles and release for people who have offended against society are defended as necessary gestures of goodwill and reconciliation, justified by events that appear in the collective perception as a new start for a nation, as a point of departure. They are exceptions, essentially rare and limited.

Amnesties usually follow traumatic but generally joyous events in a nation's life. The Lebanon war was the antithesis of that. The release of so many security offenders, many of whom justify the term "terrorist" by any definition, should be seen as an unavoidable outcome of a war that was wrong. As such, it should also be an isolated case. It is the tragedy of our occupation of the territories with the presence of so many Jewish settlers there that we will not isolate their release.

All this would be easier to cope with if it was "there" — in the territories, under military occupation, somewhere foreign that does not affect us. But it does and will affect us. It is up to the statesmen, if we have any, to limit that effect as best they can.

Dailies on Exchange

TA210843 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 21 May 85

[Review of midday press editorials]

[Text] Both papers write about the shadow hanging over our joy, and say that the day our three prisoners returned home is also a difficult day for Israel when one considers the price we paid. *MA'ARIV* also talks about a feeling of deep bitterness, and predicts that the public debate that will ensue will be more prolonged and bitter than previous ones.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT says that the agreement reached with Jibril's organization yesterday should be taken with a grain of salt because it only creates new and 100 times more dangerous problems for Israel. The paper wonders whether the leaders of our Army and country were not thinking about this or whether they have lost their ability to think. Any other country, the editor notes, would in similar circumstances greet its released prisoners with black flags flying from the rooftops.

Rabin Says Nation Will Return Switches If Asked

TA190904 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 19 May 85 pp 1, 8

[Report by Dalya Mazori]

[Text] Much ado about nothing — this is how Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin characterized yesterday developments connected with the safety switches affair. In a talk with the *MA'ARIV* correspondent at a ceremony to inaugurate a new building in the Tel Hashomer Hospital, Rabin said that at the time Israel ordered certain equipment from an Israeli company in the United States. Israel received the equipment but did not know whether this was done with permission or illegally. "When we were approached about a month ago by U.S. Embassy staffers who requested details about these switches in view of the legal proceedings taking place in the United States, we told them we were prepared to give them all data involved," Mr Rabin told.

According to Rabin, reference is to a total of 800 switches, of which only 500 are in our hands. The cost of each such switch is $40 to $45. He added that the Americans wanted to know what use Israel made of these switches. "We explained to them in which kinds of explosions and Lasers they were used. We passed all the information on to them. The claim that they are being used to develop nuclear weapons is baloney, and we made this clear to the Americans," the defense minister said.

Asked whether we will return the switches to the United States, the defense minister said: "At this stage they have not requested this, but if they do and if they reimburse us, we will return them." The director general of the Defense Ministry, Menahem Meron,

says: "Israel is prepared to return to the United States only unused switches." The director general added that the order for the components was made without knowing that there are restrictions on exporting them and that it is necessary to obtain a special license.

'Reliable Source' Lists Palestinian Delegation

JN211415 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 16 May 85 p 1

[Text] Nabulus — From our special correspondent — A reliable source has said that the Palestinian leadership has decided to exclude the participation of West Bank and Gaza personalities in any possible negotiations on the Palestine question.

The source added that the names nominated for the Palestinian delegation are: Dr Nabil Sha'th, as chief delegate; Dr Walid al-Khalidi; Dr Edward Sa'id; Muhammad Milhim; Dr Ibrahim Abu Lughud; and a Palestinian personality residing in Kuwait.

AL-SHA'B Views International Conference

JN211422 Jerusalem AL-SHA'B in Arabic 18 May 85 p 1

[Editorial: "The International Conference"]

[Text] Two days ago, Yasir 'Arafat reiterated the PLO's adherence to the idea of an international conference as the only acceptable framework for seeking a just peace in accordance with international legitimacy in the region. This emphasis solidifies the clear-cut Palestinian position — a position that has foiled and continues to foil the U.S. maneuvers in the region, which are aimed at monopolizing the political movement in the region in order to carry out plans to liquidate the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

This adherence to the international conference means adherence to international legitimacy; to the friendly Soviet Union's role; and to the Palestinian national right to repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of an independent state. It also means an attempt to foil the initiatives of Shultz, Murphy, and the other U.S. envoys who are trying to ignore the legitimate rights and to overlook the PLO's role. Faruq Qaddumi's visit to Moscow a few days ago undoubtedly bolstered the Palestinian-Soviet friendship, whose strength Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] reaffirmed yesterday. There is also no doubt that the Palestinian position, which is based on the PNC resolutions and on the legitimate leadership, is always able to impose the Palestinian factor on the situation in the region.

AL-FAJR: Syria's Practices Doomed to Failure

JN211435 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 18 May 85

[Editorial: "Since It Is a Suspect Regime Which Does Not Respect Itself..."]

[Text] Since the USSR is a country which respects itself, and a country which respects its solid and sound relations with other countries in general and with the world liberation movements in particular, it rejected a suspect request made by Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. He asked Kremlin officials to hold a dialogue with what Khaddam called the cadres of the so-called Palestine National Salvation Front the Syrian regime has established to serve its cheap objectives.

Moscow rejected this request, and stressed that it views the PLO under Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. That is why it cannot accept any replacement to the PLO.

Since the Syrian regime is a regime which does not respect itself and does not respect its relations with others — relations which are based on flimsy foundations — it had no scruples in acting in a vulgar and reckless manner, even toward a big power which is an ally. It felt no embarassment in making such a suspect request.

Any discussion of the Syrian regime's rancorous practices against Palestinian legitimacy and the independent Palestinian decision-making will be a long one in view of the multitude of these practices, which proves the utter failure of the regime of those who are brazenly applauding themslves. However, all of these rancorous practices will be doomed to failure, and all the Syrian regime's conspiracies against the Palestinian cause and the Arab nation's causes will be exposed and foiled.

Sharon Allocates Development Money for Golan

TA211920 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] At the Cabinet meeting Minister Sharon is going to raise a number of urgent security problems on the Golan Heights which, in Sharon's opinion, do not receive appropriate treatment. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that Minister Sharon said this during a tour of the Golan Heights today. He also said his ministry will not freeze budgets for the Golan. Our correspondent notes that Sharon transferred 15 million shekels to the town of Qazrin for the development of new plants, and that an additional 50 million shekels will be transferred shortly.

Security Strip Anchorage To Facilitate Trade, Travel

TA211641 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1628 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Southern Lebanon, 21 May (ITIM) — An anchorage meant to serve southern Lebanese inhabitants was inaugurated in the vicinity of Al-Naqurah in the security strip today. The anchorage will enable merchants from the security zone to market their goods to the north without any need of assistance from the ports of Tyre and Sidon. General Antoine Lahd, the commander of the army of southern Lebanon, who was one of the initiators of the plan and who even financed the building of the anchorage, hopes it will help in developing trade in the security zone.

Sources in the IDF liaison unit hope that Lebanese refugees will be able to travel northward through the anchorage, without needing the services of the port of Haifa.

Further Reportage on New Economic Measures

Finance Minister Explains Decisions

TA210846 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 21 May 85 p 2

[Report by Arye Rubinstein]

[Text] Finance Minister Moda'i said yesterday that the economic measures decided on by the Cabinet on Sunday had been determined by political, rather than economic, considerations. Making a government statement on economic affairs, Moda'i paraphrased the observation of one newspaper yesterday that neither the Alignment nor the Likud has an economic expert capable of grappling with the task. "Living as we do in a national unity government with such a broad coalition, the expert we should seek is a political wizard able to prevent the policy-makers from inciting the public."

If the government had been guided solely by economic wisdom, Moda'i said, it would have adopted one of two courses: It would have linked the shekel to some foreign currency or to a basket of foreign currencies, or it would have ended linkage with respect to wages, capital, and commercial commitments. But the government had decided that neither of those courses could be adopted for coalition and parliamentary reasons, and even more on social grounds. Instead, it had chosen the way of gradual progress, Moda'i said. He said that the government has consistently rejected unemployment as an instrument for healing the economy.

Moda'i said that a plan to fight black-market trading proposed by a ministerial committee and approved by the package-deal forum requires legislation and inter-ministerial arrangements, and has been delayed too long. He said that on Sunday the government appointed a ministerial committee to get the plan moving.

On raising the travel tax to $300, Moda'i said he was aware what a blow this would be for people who have been dreaming for years of a trip abroad. But imposing this levy for one season of foreign travel might obviate the need for ev n more stringent measures in future, he said.

Former Finance Minister Yig'al Kohan Orgad (Likud-Herut) said in the following debate that the argument is not one between the Likud and the Alignment but between those who favour uncomfortable measures and those who take "the easy way" of opposing them.

Hayim Ramon (Alignment) criticized the government for not having taken adequate action to locate 200,000 alleged tax dodgers. "They can be found," he said, "they buy cars and homes." As for Moda'i's statement that the present government cannot solve the problems of the economy, Ramon thought Moda'i should "have the decency" to call for the government dissolution or to resign.

Ya'ir Tzaban (MAPAM) said that with the two blocs in the government fighting one another, there is no work for the opposition. An ox and a donkey cannot plough together.

Avraham Shapira (Agudat Yisra'el), rejected criticism that the Finance Committee, which he heads, is holding up the Steinberg bill dealing with adjustments for inflation in assessing income tax. A hastily passed law on this complicated subject could "burn the economy," he said.

Yisra'el Qeysar (Alignment), secretary-general of the Histadrut, blasted the government for having frozen its agreements with government employees. "Who gave you the right?" he asked, saying that the government as employer has no privileges not enjoyed by ordinary employers.

At the conclusion of the debate, the Knesset adopted a resolution "taking note" of finance minister's statement.

Gradual Economic Policy Planned

TA211415 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] The finance minister said the government has decided to operate gradually and not according to an economic plan which the public expects, that is, it will not abolish the linkage system and will not effect a large devaluation. According to Moda'i a freeze on government contracts is necessary because in several ministries the budget cuts were not fully implemented, and we must secure all the income as planned by the government.

Yitzhaq Moda'i also said the government has not demanded that a purchase tax be imposed on luxury goods, and the decision on this issue is under the jurisdiction of the customs authorities, subject to the finance minister's approval. Moda'i emphasized his determination to avoid any deviation from the state budget. The finance minister made these comments to our correspondent Moshe Rheinfeld following his lecture to members of the Tel Aviv University Board of Trustees.

Increased Travel Tax Approved

TA220843 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0829 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] A short while ago the Knesset Finance Committee decided to double the travel tax to $300. The tax to Egypt will be quadrupled to stand at $200. The increased travel tax will go into effect on 27 May and remain in effect until 14 September, after which it will revert to its current level. Apropos of this, the travel tax to Romania will also be $300, but there will be no levy on flight tickets.

MA'ARIV: Inflation Problem Unsolved

TA201448 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 20 May 85 pp 1, 11

[Commentary by Yitzhaq Dish: "Patchwork Policies"]

[Text] The economic package which was approved by the Cabinet yesterday includes a broad series of small measures. It is not a comprehensive economic plan. It attacks the serious problem of

foreign currency reserves, but does not deal with the problem of inflation.

Although the Cabinet acted while in a state of shock over the April consumer price index, it saw before it only the drop in foreign currency reserves. There was the danger that the reserves would drop far below $2 billion in June. The Cabinet is dealing with the problem by doubling overseas travel tax and reducing the travel allowance. From this morning, people going abroad are only allowed to take $800 instead of $1,000 out of the country. It is already obvious that a large part of the 700,000 Israelis who planned to go abroad will cancel their trips.

It is clear that increasing the travel tax and reducing the travel allowance are not the answer to the serious problem of the balance of payments; this move, however, has prevented a crisis. Furthermore, this is a signal to all those who anticipated a large devaluation. Many people had thought that the government would be forced to carry out a large devaluation because of the drop in reserves.

In contrast, the package contains contradictory measures concerning inflation. A 2 percent increase in the value added tax will cause the index to go up by 1.5 percent. Increasing the purchase tax will also add another 1 percent to the index. On the other hand, absorbing the public's money should have a long-term effect of slowing down inflation. The main moves to halt inflation fall in two spheres:

The freezing of government transactions is meant to cool down the economy and is an attempt to return the economy to a slightly recessionary path following the boom in recent months.

The Bank of Israel's decision yesterday to increase interest rates by 2 percent is also intended to restrain activities and reduce the large cashflows.

The fact that the prices of subsidized goods and fuel were not increased yesterday means that the government is taking care not to break up the package deal. This price increase will be implemented together with an increase of all prices in the economy during the period between the third and fourth package deals, before the end of the month. Fears that all the fuss would be about nothing and that the Cabinet would not adopt any real resolutions were unfounded. The policy, however, is still a patchwork one, which does not deal properly with either the problem of the balance of payments or with inflation.

Zairian President Concludes State Visit

TA170903 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0810 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 17 May (ITIM) — President Hayim Herzog said that relations between free countries cannot take into account threats by an insane scoundrel such as Al-Qadhdhafi, and neither Israel nor Zaire pay attention to such threats. These remarks were made this morning by President Hayim Herzog, who spoke at a news conference which preceded the farewell state ceremony given in honor of Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko at Ben-Gurion Airport.

The visiting president concluded his visit to Israel, and in answer to journalists' questions he said that Israel's relations with Africa are based not only on interests but also on logic and rectitude. Mobutu said that any country is free and sovereign to decide who to maintain relations with, and Zaire, as an independent country, need not fear Arab threats in the wake of the resumption of relations with Israel. "We need not give an account of our foreign relations to anybody," the visiting president said.

The guest added that he was speaking only for himself and for his country, and not on behalf of the other African countries. In answer to another question, he said it was not his business to deal with Israel's relations with other African countries.

Asked about the commercial relations between Israel and Zaire, against the background of reports to the effect that former Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon undertook to grant Zaire credit, Mobutu said: "Israel is a country. When a country undertakes responsibility vis-a-vis a sovereign African country in order to encourage investors to come to Zaire, I believe this is a promise which is binding on the Jewish state. It is not for us to tell Israel what to do or not to do, but honoring a promise is very important. We are confident Israel will indeed keep its word," the Zairian president said. He thanked his hosts for the kind hospitality accorded him.

In answer to other questions, President Herzog said that the visit contributed to strengthening bilateral relations and expanding the agreements reached between the two countries during the visits paid to Zaire by the defense and foreign ministers, and by himself in his capacity as president. The visit opened new horizons for Israel and Africa, Herzog said.

At the end of the news conference, the Zairian president and his entourage left for the runway where a full state ceremony was held, with President Mobutu shaking the hands of the Knesset speaker, the prime minister, Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, Minister Hurvitz, and a long line of priests, diplomats, and public figures.

He later reveiwed an IDF honor guard and stood at attention when the IDF orchestra played the national anthems of Israel and Zaire to the sound of a 21-gun salute. Four Kfir planes overflew the ceremony, following which the Zairian president and his entourage boarded the plane, waving goodbye. The plane took off at 0920.

OAU Head Discusses Western Food Aid, Drought

MB171311 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] The interim secretary general of the OAU, Dr Peter Onu, has talked of a no-turning back attitude of African countries in their efforts to improve the food situation in the continent.

In a press conference a short while ago at Radio Botswana, Dr Onu said Western countries were giving out massive food aid to the continent as a matter of conscience. Dismissing some charges that food production had become rhetoric in Africa, Dr Onu said there was no rhetoric in survival. By establishing a special emergency fund, the OAU member states wanted the world to note that something was being done about food production. He talked of 20 to 30 people dying a day in some drought-stricken African countries and said that Botswana was fortunate in that no human life has been claimed by famine in spite of the grim drought situation.

Responding to a question, Dr Onu said the West was obliged to help Africa because it was their turn to do so. Africa appealed to the West for aid as a matter of conscience, knowing that it had helped to develop Western countries. Dr Onu said slavery had developed Western economies, followed by colonialism which impoverished African countries. Postcolonial Africa was left with no infrastructure.

Dr Onu said the continent had now to face unequal terms of trade, receiving close to nothing for their raw materials.

Dr Onu has been visiting the subregion as part of his African tour, intended to acquaint him with the effects of drought. He said the 4-year unbroken drought spell had been devastating to Botswana. He leaves Botswana, the last leg of his tour, this afternoon.

OAU Policy Committee Approves Drought Aid

EA181458 Dakar PANA in English 1122 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 18 May (PANA) — The first meeting of the Interim Policy Committee for the special emergency fund for drought and famine in Africa ended in Addis Ababa yesterday by adopting the main issues related to the immediate [word indistinct]. The 12-nation committee, however, did not adopt the final report because the OAU Secretariat did not finish preparing it in time. The committee agreed to adopt the report on 8 July when it will meet again just before the OAU Council of Ministers, scheduled to convene in Addis Ababa on 10 July.

The OAU sources said the committee adopted, with minor amendments, the statute of the fund, criteria and conditions for approval of grants and or loans. Also adopted were the rules of procedure of the Interim Policy Committee on the special fund to be administered by the African Development Bank [ADB]. The sources said that the committee during its deliberations emphasized on need to save lives, simple procedures for the effective use of limited resources as well as the need to base decisions on the nature of requests, data and information provided. The committee agreed that the basic criteria for assistance is that only countries affected by drought or famine would be eligible. [Passage indistinct]

On the rules of procedure of the Interim Policy Committee of the fund, the committee agreed that they shall meet every 6 months, and in extraordinary sessions when necessary, at the request of the chairman or at least the absolute majority of members of the committee. It was also agreed that the meetings of the committee shall normally be held at the headquarters of the OAU, or at any other venue that shall be determined by the committee. The statute of the fund adopted clearly spells out the objectives of the fund which is to provide emergency assistance to African countries affected by drought and famine. The fund will also provide immediate financial and material assistance in support of national activities and programs which are designed to reduce the impact of drought and famine in Africa. In addition the fund will mobilize financial resources in and outside Africa and channel such resources to areas that need emergency assistance for drought and famine.

In view of the fact that the legal opinion on the negotiated text of the provisional trust instrument between the OAU and ADB would not be available before the closure of the first meeting, the committee decided that a resumed session would be held at their next meeting in July just before the Council of Ministers meeting. All members of the committee except Botswana were represented at the meeting, namely Algeria, Burkina Fasso, Burundi, Cameroon, Kenya, Libya, and Mali. Others are Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, and Tanzania.

ALGERIA

'Retreat' From Syria-Libya-PDRY-Algeria Summit Seen

GF211624 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic
20 May 85 p 1

[Text] *AL-BAYAN* has learned that the PDRY has informed Syria that Algeria has retreated from the idea of participating in a Syrian-Libyan-PDRY-Algerian summit to revive the Tripoli Charter Front. Informed political sources have affirmed to *AL-BAYAN* that during a meeting with the leaders of the Palestinian National Salvation Front, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad criticized Algeria's retreat.

It is reported that the Algerians justify their retreat by their differences with Libya, although the Libyans show readiness toward the Algerians' proposals.

During his meeting with the Palestinian leaders, Syrian President al-Asad said he was surprised over the Algerian president's visit to the United States at this particular time and over Algeria's policy of diversifying their weapons because U.S. weapons are more expensive than the Eastern ones and the USSR grants Algeria facilities which the United States cannot give. When I meet with Chedli Bendjedid and Cherif Messaadia, they agreed with me and now they are retreating on their word, Al-Asad said.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Calls for Palestinian Support

LD211339 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution in his capacity as commander in chief of the Pan-Arab Command for leading the Arab revolutionary forces has sent a cable to all fighting detachments calling on them to stand with the Palestinians and the Palestinian resistance and to defend Sabra and Shatila against the massacres to which they are subjected at present.

Today the brother leader received a cable from Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, which stated: Since last night and until this moment the camps of Sabra, Shatila, Burj al-Barajinah and Al-Da'uq are being subjected to shellings and attacks; these are aimed at occupying the camps and disarming them by imposing terror at the hands of the Amal movement. There are scores of martyrs, and scores of injured; the screams of the martyrs, women, and children of Beirut's camps appeal to you to intervene to stop the massacre.

PFLP Head Arrives, Condemns Jordan-Egypt Maneuvers

LD201348 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Brother Ahmad Jibril, the PFLP General Command secretary general, arrived in Tripoli last night.

Brother Jibril gave a statement to the JANA correspondent at Tripoli International Airport saying: When we come to the Jamahiriyah, we feel that we are among our families and people because the Al-Fatih revolution is our revolution.

He added that we come to Tripoli occasionally and meet with the leadership of the great Al-Fatih revolution to discuss the struggle and the national and pan-Arab situation.

He said that our presence in the Jamahiriyah will give us the chance to play our effective role in the Pan-Arab Command of the Arab revolutionary forces and to follow up the committees that stemmed from it.

He stressed that the reactionary regimes have been thrown off balance by the strong Arab revolutionary tide, which was crowned with the victory that was achieved in Lebanon by evicting the Zionist invaders through the close revolutionary alliance between the Lebanese, Palestinians, Libyans, and Syrians. These victories were then crowned with the collapse of the hireling Numayri in Sudan.

Brother Jibril condemned the joint Egyptian-Jordanian maneuvers, which took place in the western desert at the Libyan Arab borders. He said that these maneuvers are nothing but one of two hireling regimes' methods to serve imperialism and colonialism and an attempt to raise their morale. We are sure that our Arab people in Egypt and Jordan will force these two hireling regimes to follow the fallen regime of Numayri.

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Denies Knowledge of U.S. Bases

WA211413 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic
24 Apr 85 pp 2, 6

[Interview with General Siwar al-Dhahab, Transitional Military Council chairman, by Aminah al-Naqqash — date and place not given]

[Text] I have met General Siwar al-Dhahab three times: The first time in the press conference he held for Arab journalists, the second within the Arab Lawyers Federation Delegation headed by Faruq Abu 'Isa, and the third in an exclusive interview with *AL-AHALI*.

Despite the exhaustion from which he seemed to be suffering, the questions on the mind of the Egyptian opposition are what motivated me to insist on the interview and to raise a number of questions whose publication the national press may not welcome, even though these questions preoccupy the minds of the national press editors.

General Siwar al-Dhahab is a model of the good Sudanese. He is composed and has the diplomatic skill to evade embarrassing questions. He is aware of his and Sudan's sensitive position regarding the curiosity of the press to know everything, even about matters that it is perhaps too early to make any announcements on and that he may not have any answers for.

[Al-Naqqash] Your Excellency General Siwar al-Dhahab, what is your constitutional position now?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] After elimination of the previous regime in accordance with Communique No 2, which relieved the president of the Republic, his deputies, his advisers, and his Cabinet ministers, a constitutional vacuum developed. This is what prompted us to form the Transitional Military Council [TMC] so that it would be the body representing the state's sovereignty and the legislative authority at the same time. I am the TMC chairman and, therefore, I am a part of the body representing the state's sovereignty and legislative authority.

[Al-Naqqash] Does the TMC include representatives of the south?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] Yes, and we have taken into consideration in this regard the objective of making this council a national council. Two of the TMC members are prominent southern officers of the Armed Forces.

[Al-Naqqash] What is your evaluation of the experience of integration with Egypt in the recent period?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] I believe that the integration is tantamount to codification or the attempt to codify the everlasting relationship between Egypt and Sudan. I also believe that the projects presented to advance the form of this integration are good and constructive projects. We summoned the integration secretary general to give the TMC a complete idea about the integration projects, and we noticed from his review that there is a supply obstacle that blocks completion of the scheduled projects. In this regard, we will exert our utmost efforts to complete these projects.

[Al-Naqqash] When the Sudanese national front is formed, are you going to exert efforts to have the front consult with the Egyptian parties to lay down the foundations for a real strategic integration between the two peoples?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] The truth is that the integration is founded on a popular basis. As far as the projects are concerned, they are almost popular efforts. Thus, the integration is popular before being official.

[Al-Naqqash] In both Egypt and Sudan, there is the criticism that the integration is some sort of a relationship imposed from above by the regimes and that the popular and mass organizations have nothing to do with it.

[Siwar al-Dhahab] If this has not been done, then I believe that this is up to the new government. I am confident that all people on both sides of the valley are eager to enhance the integration and to complete the popular aspect of this integration, if this aspect has not been represented yet.

[Al-Naqqash] Don't you think that the presence of four U.S. bases in Sudan is harmful to Sudan's national security?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] Where are these bases?

[Al-Naqqash] There are two bases in east Sudan, another on the Red Sea, and a fourth on the Ethiopian borders.

[Siwar al-Dhahab] I thank you very much and tomorrow morning I will ask the Air Force to supply us with a helicopter that can land us wherever you wish so that we may see these bases. I personally and in my capacity as the ex-minister of defense know nothing about these bases. I beg you to show them to me so that I may verify the matter.

[Al-Naqqash] Does this mean that you are denying the presence of these bases?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] This issue is incorrect and is altogether groundless.

[Al-Naqqash] From what I have seen, I have sensed the feelings of resentment and bitterness among the Sudanese people over Numayri's stay in Cairo. Are you going to ask the Egyptian officials to deport or extradite him?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] I will not. We know that Egypt is hospitable and that it is visited by many Arabs and non-Arabs. It is not in our character to embarrass our Egyptian brothers over the issue of the Sudanese refugees as long as these refugees do not engage in any political action against Sudan.

[Al-Naqqash] The Sudanese students in Cairo have been pursued by the Sudanese Embassy on the pretext of opposing the regime, and this has led to preventing many of them from completing their studies. Will this situation change now?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] This is up to the Egyptian brothers.

[Al-Naqqash] I am asking about the Sudanese Embassy's position.

[Siwar al-Dhahab] We have raised the slogan of justice; whoever has a complaint can present it and we are prepared to examine it. If we find that the plaintiff is right, then we will reinstate him in his position.

[Al-Naqqash] Are there political forces that will be excluded from the new cabinet and will the southerners take part in this cabinet?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] The exclusion of political factions will only affect those who were active in the previous administration. Therefore, I expect all politicians, be they party or trade union politicians, to participate in one way or another in forming the cabinet. It is certain that the southerners will have positions in the cabinet because it is the cabinet of all Sudan.

[Al-Naqqash] Is it to be understood from this that the Muslim Brothers will be excluded by virtue of their being one of the factions that had an active role in the previous administration?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] There is a tendency to this effect. Whoever held a ministerial position under the May revolution era will not be permitted to take part in the cabinet during the interim period. After elections are held, the winning parties may have a different

idea. If there happens to be among their representatives people who did participate in the previous administration and if they decide to include such representatives in the new cabinet, then this will be left up to them because we have followed the course of free expression, and only those whom the courts decide to isolate will be isolated politically.

[Al-Naqqash] What is the position of the trade union and party grouping which led the revolution during the transition period? Will its position be advisory or is there a tendency to codify this position?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] In this phase and now that the cabinet ministers have been selected by the national grouping, which includes the political parties and the unions that participated in and carried out the major part in bringing about this revolution, I believe that there has to be some sort of consultation with the grouping during the interim period.

[Al-Naqqash] Will the grouping continue to exist or will it be dissolved after formation of the cabinet?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] This is up to the grouping, even though I believe that the grouping should participate in the discussions to solve the national problems, such as the problem of the south, within an expanded framework that includes all the parties concerned.

[Al-Naqqash] The observers have noticed that the TMC communiques have been devoid of any reference to the Addis Ababa agreement on the south. What are the bases in accordance with which this issue will be solved?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] They are national bases that seek to enhance the trust between the northerners and the southerners. For example, we have abolished the presidential decree in accordance with which the south was divided into three regions in violation of the Addis Ababa agreement, which stipulates that the south be a single region ruled by a unified government. This decision will restore the trust between the two sides so that we may enter the conference with a spirit that seeks to achieve a fundamental solution to this chronic problem.

[Al-Naqqash] Is there a plan to amend the Addis Ababa agreement or to add new provisions to it?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] The truth is that the mere reenactment of the Addis Ababa government will restore the trust, as I have already said. It will then be possible to conduct a purposeful and constructive discussion to solve the problem of the south within the framework of the Addis Ababa agreement.

[Al-Naqqash] You have asked for aid from various countries of the world to overcome the economic crisis. Will this request be confined to the Western countries only?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] Not at all. We appeal to the entire world. The policy we have declared is a policy of friendship with all the countries that abide by the international charters. Therefore, we will welcome and thank whoever offers us such aid.

[Al-Naqqash] Why did your first envoy to the outside world go to Saudi Arabia?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] The truth is that Saudi Arabia was the side that hastened to ask us to send an envoy if we had any urgent requests, and we responded to this invitation. There are in Sudan, as you are well aware, shortages of some essential materials, particularly in oil. In this regard, we thank King Fahd for this initiative and for responding to our request.

[Al-Naqqash] Are you going to try to meet with Libyan President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] Yes. As we have already ponted out in our Communique No 3 concerning foreign relations, we seek to improve our relations with our neighbors, especially with Libya and Ethiopia. We will exert efforts to convene a summit of the area's leaders in the coming phase, if this is necessary.

[Al-Naqqash] What about your relations with the socialist camp countries and with the Soviet Union?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] We believe that the relationship with the Soviet Union has been lukewarm and we want to revitalize it on new bases of friendship.

[Al-Naqqash] What do you mean by free expression and opinion? Will you permit new papers and new parties? Will you permit the entry of the Arab newspapers which were banned from entering Sudan?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] Yes. I believe that we have declared the freedom of expression and opinion because this freedom is essential for a phase of fair elections. We must permit this within the framework of the laws and controls that regulate and allow the publication of any newspapers or magazines and the entry of any newspapers or magazines previously banned from entering Sudan.

[Al-Naqqash] Do I understand from this that you will permit the entry of *AL-AHALI*?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] Yes.

[Al-Naqqash] Numayri was the only Arab president to support the Camp David accords. Are you going to reconsider Sudan's official position toward this agreement?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] There are numerous policies that need to be reexamined. I believe that when the new cabinet is formed, then it will have to reconsider numerous issues raised.

[Al-Naqqash] Are you going to abolish the September 1983 laws concerning application of the Shari'a?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] As you know, most of Sudan's population embraces the Islamic Shari'a. If there is to be any review, it will perhaps cover some provisions which the legislators did not formulate in a manner compatible with the spirit of Islam. There may also be a reexamination of some provisions in some laws

concerning penalties.

[Al-Naqqash] Who will do the reexamination: the TMC, the national grouping, or both?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] I believe that this will be left to the constituent assembly which will come into existence at the end of the interim period.

[Al-Naqqash] The trade union and party grouping has demanded the reinstatement of the 1956 constitution, as amended in 1964. Moreover, the charter approved by the TMC stipulates this. However, I have read one of your statements in which you say that this constitution is no longer suitable. Why?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] Because this constitution deals with conditions that existed in 1956 but no longer exist in 1985.

[Al-Naqqash] What are those conditions?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] This constitution speaks of provinces in the southern region and of a sovereignty council. These are things that no longer exist.

[Al-Naqqash] How true is the report that you contacted President Mubarak on the morning of 6 April?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] This did not happen at all.

[Al-Naqqash] What does it mean to you that you are a member of the Khatmiyah sect?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] Who has said that I am a member of the Khatmiyah sect?

[Al-Naqqash] The press and the news agencies.

[Siwar al-Dhahab] I descend from a family that belongs to the Khatmiyah sect. As for me, I am a disciplined military man and I have no political color whatsover.

[Al-Naqqash] Didn't you engage in political or partisan action before joing the Army?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] Not at all. I have never had any partisan affiliation. I am primarily a military man. Militarism prevents whoever joins it from belonging to any political party.

[Al-Naqqash] Does this apply to the TMC members?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] Yes. They are all neutral and independent military men and they have never engaged in any political or organizational action.

Information Minister Notes Role of Mass Media
JN221056 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT
22 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, May 22 (SUNA) — Culture and Information Minister Muhammad Bashir Hamid has reiterated the independence and nationalism of *AL-AYYAM* and *AL-SAHAFAH* newspapers and SUDAN NEWS AGENCY and the necessity of maintaining their independent characters under the supervision of the minister of culture and information. In his meeting Monday with the Sudanese Journalists Trade Union Council he said there is no restriction on publication of all that pertains to the defunct regime's corruption without affecting trials of that regime's followers.

He called upon the journalists establish self-control on what is suitable for publication in the context of the profession's honour the minister affirmed that participation of the Journalists Trade Union would be affected in all relevant issues and in the boards of directors of *AL-AYYAM* and *AL-SAHAFAH* newspapers and SUDAN NEWS AGENCY.

He called on the Trade Union and the steering committees to submit to the attorney general documented memoranda concerning the issues facing them especially the purging issue. He said he would contact the concerned quarters to form committees for investegating administrative corruption in the media institutions.

The minister also welcomed the convening in Khartoum of the permanent bureau of the Arab Journalists Union and the Sudanese expatriates conference, and promised to exert all the efforts he could for the success of both meetings. On appointment *AL-AYYAM* and *AL-SAHAFAH* editors in chief he said the two were selected for their experience and honesty. On issuing licences of newspapers, the minister confirmed about granting temporary licences for issuing nespapers until issuance of the regulations organizing press and publications.

The minister also confirmed that he would realize participation of the Journalists Trade Union in the Journalists Registration Committee which he said he would endeavour to complete for consideration of entitled journalists applications and for looking into the excesses committed by the previous committees.

Reinvestigation of Former Security Organ Announced
JN211028 Khartoum SUNA in English 1010 GMT
21 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 21 May (SUNA) — Attorney General 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati announced in a press statement that re-investigation would be made with all members of the disbanded state security body including those recently set free. He explained that tentative investigations were made by representatives of the People's Armed Forces with the aim of classifying those arrested into groups, according to which some of them were temporarily released.

He added that the re-investigation is being carried out according to a letter from the Transitional Military Council on the necessity of complementary legal investigation with all members of the disbanded body.

Former High Court President Prevented From Leaving

JN211836 Khartoum SUNA in English 1758 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, May 21 (SUNA) — Former High Court of Appeals President Judge of the Omdurman Court No. 7 Makashifi al-Kabbashi was prevented by police from leaving the country on Monday as he was waiting to board a Jeddah-bound plane at Khartoum Airport.

Police told Al-Makashfi, who was sitting in the departure lounge that he was banned from leaving the country until after charges filed against him were answered.

Makashifi Taha al-Kabbashi was a most controversial judge known for fanaticism and excessive penalties, including the right hand amputation of an accountant for embezzling the sum of 48,000 Sudanese pounds — a matter not considered on the same level as theft, since the sum involved is part of public property.

On another occasion, Justice al-Makashifi turned a verdict of life sentence to that of death by hanging following a petition by the convict pleading mercy and not appealing the case.

Agriculture Minister Meets U.S. Officials

U.S. Ambassador

JN211441 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1410 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 21 May (SUNA) — Siddiq 'Abidin, minister of agriculture and natural resources, met this morning with the U.S. ambassador in Khartoum. Discussions dealt with aspects of cooperation between the two countries in the agricultural field within the framework of U.S. aid to Sudan.

AID Representatives

JN211955 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, May 21 (SUNA) — Agriculture and Natural Resources Minister Siddiq 'Abidin received here today the representatives of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and reviewed with them means and ways of boosting the current agricultural season in Sudan.

The meeting also reviewed ways of transporting improved seeds to Kordofan and Darfur regions during the current month.

Decree Relieves Jonglei Area Official of Post

JN211107 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1020 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 21 May (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah issued a decree here yesterday relieving (Daniel Karew) of his post as commissioner of development projects in the Jonglei area, and appointing (Steven Wazenguma) as commissionor of the executive organ for development projects in the Jonglei area.

(Steven Wazenguma) had worked for various ministries in Khartoum and Malakal.

TMC Adopts Southern Region Ministerial Formation

JN211507 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 21 May (SUNA) — The Transitional Military Council held its periodic meeting here today under General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab.

The Council adopted the ministerial formation for the southern regions that was submitted by James Loro (Sersio), Transitional Military Council member. The ministerial formation will be announced later.

The Council also discussed several items listed on its agenda, as well as issues pertaining to the Council's work.

Equatoria Governor Meets UK Development Delegation

JN211957 Khartoum SUNA in English 1732 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Juba, Sudan, May 21 (SUNA) — The military governor of the Equatoria Region met here today with the representive of the British Overseas Development Agency (ODA), who informed him on the progress of the work at Ierapi project, which was financed by the British Government.

Two Million People Affected by Drought in Darfur

JN201041 Khartoum SUNA in English 1008 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, Ramadan 1/May 20 (SUNA) — Two million people are affected by drought and desertification in Darfur Region, announced the region's secretary Yusuf Bakhit.

On the transportation of relief materials, he called for speeding up transportation works before the rainy season.

He further announced that the region accomodates 200,000 refugees who lack basic requirements similar to those provided for other refugees in the Eastern Region.

TUNISIA

Mzali Meets With Italy's Craxi in Tunis 20 May

AU201949 Rome ANSA in English 1940 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] (ANSA) Tunis, May 20 — Italy Premier Bettino Craxi met today with Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali during a brief private visit to Tunisia.

The two men took note of the favorable progress being made in Italo-Tunisian cooperation and in relations between Tunisia and the European Economic Community.

With regard to the enlargement of the EEC January 1, 1986, to include Portugal and Spain, Craxi reassured the Tunisians that the community will work to safeguard the interests of Common Market partners.

Craxi arrived in Tunisia Friday [17 May] for a private sojourn in Hammamet where he has a home.

He left for Rome this afternoon

'Conflict' Within UGTT Leadership Highlighted
LD181600 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1419 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] Tunis, 18 May (KUNA) — The Tunisian leftist weekly magazine *AL-MAWQIF* today shed new light on the current conflict within the Tunisian labor federation (UGTT) between the traditional wing of Habib Achour and the Marxist wing of Taieb Baccouche.

The expanded Executive Bureau of the UGTT held an emergency meeting last Monday at which it decided to relieve Taieb Baccouche of his post as head of the UGTT Information and Publishing Department and to replace him with Ahmed Saad Daifli, alias Kamal Saad, one of Achour's confidants.

This is because of an article published by the UGTT weekly *AL-SHA'B*, which severely attacked the government using expressions punishable by law.

As soon as the article was published, Achour rushed to withdraw all editions of the paper from the shops. He also informed Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali and Minister of Public Service and Administrative Reform al-Mezri Chekir [title as received] that the article does not reflect the UGTT's views. Achour's action was in line with the atmosphere of understanding and accord now prevailing between the Tunisian Government and the UGTT.

AL-MAWQIF said that during the expanded meeting of the Executive Bureau, Achour strongly criticized Baccouche and the way he runs the newspaper *AL-SHA'B* saying that the article, which was written by Tunisian Communist Party member Ha chemi [name indistinct], contained sharp criticism of the government at a time when the paper should have tried to preserve the new line of relations between the UGTT and the government and consequently should have avoided publishing anything that would disturb these relations and affect negotiations between the government and the UGTT particularly as the government considered the article to be contrary to what was agreed upon during the 30 April meeting between the two sides and subsequently. Achour is quoted by *AL-MAWQIF* as having said to Baccouche: "Do you want to send me to prison?". This is because Achour is the editor responsible for *AL-SHA'B*.

AL-MAWQIF pointed out that during the expanded meeting Achour said that the *AL-SHA'B* article in question "was one of a series of articles appearing in the paper which reflected bias on the part of its management and an editorial in favor of a political trend opposed to the current trend."

AL-MAWQIF said that Achour blamed Baccouche for the paper's prejudice in favor of the Communists and its rejection of the Muslims and for publishing articles against them.

Achour also complained that the edition that was withdrawn from newsstands included another article on the students' page calling for the opening of university restaurants during Ramadan and other articles attacking Muslims without giving them the right to reply.

Achour also complained that during Baccouche's management of the paper, *AL-SHA'B* published a series of articles on the history of the world labor movement in a manner that contradicts the UGTT's outlook on this movement and that in a January edition the paper published a statement by the Palestine Workers Union, which belongs to the Fatah dissent faction. The paper later had to apologize for this and to publish a statement belonging to the pro-'Arafat group in the following edition.

According to *AL-MAWQIF*, Achour criticized what he described as *AL-SHA'B*'s disregard of an important section of the trade unionist activities and of correspondence and articles sent to it by regional trade unions.

ETHIOPIA

Eritrean Official on Government Negotiations

MB211926 London BBC World Service in English 1709 GMT 21 May 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There are faint hopes of peace in Eritrea. The last time there was any optimism was back in 1980, when there was talk of a referendum in Eritrea to decide its future. Nothing came of that. Now, out of the blue, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, EPLF, is talking about holding negotiations with the Ethiopian Government, without preconditions. They also say that efforts are going on behind the scenes to bring about a cease-fire in the region. On the line to Paris, Robin White asked Hamji Mikhail, of the EPLF's Central Committee, what was going on:

[Mikhail] Well, at the moment there are various political forces and governments that are showing an interest to facilitate a political situation and these forces are trying to influence the Ethiopian Government to accept a negotiated solution of the problem.

[White] Could you tell me which countries are involved?

[Mikhail] Well, I cannot mention the countries for the moment.

[White] Is one of them the Sudanese Government?

[Mikhail] As far as the new government in the Sudan is concerned, it has (?pledged) that it would like to establish good neighborly relations with the Ethiopian Government, but that their relations with Ethiopia does not in any manner affect their relation with Eritrea. I think this is all we can say about the Sudanese position for the moment.

[White] Now, have you yet had any direct contacts with the Ethiopian Government?

[Mikhail] There have been preliminary contacts, and, and I say it again, there are other forces that are actively engaged now to facilitate a political solution.

[White] Could I ask you to be more specific as to what you mean by preliminary contacts?

[Mikhail] Well, before we enter into formal negotiations, it's obvious that we have to meet, discuss certain points. And so we are making efforts in that direction.

[White] So, how close are you now to some kind of proper discussions with the Ethiopian Government with a view to arranging a permanent settlement?

[Mikhail] Well, we don't know. The Ethiopian Government's position until now is to impose a military solution of the Eritrean problem, they have not reacted positively, the Ethiopian government has not reacted positively to our proposals so far, so we have to wait and see.

TANZANIA

Nyerere Addresses Government, Party Leaders

LD211341 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 18 May 85

[Address by President Julius Nyerere, chairman of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, at Diamond Jubilee Hall in Dar es Salaam on 18 May — live]

[Excerpts] Ndugu Chairman, before I begin my address I know it is rather hot inside here, but is it necessary to have these fans? Could they not be switched off? First I wish to thank party and government leaders, especially party leaders in the region, for once again giving me this opportunity to address you, and so that I can elaborate on certain issues that I mentioned earlier. And I have been informed that they need further explanation. I dont know why they need further explanation, but since I have been told this more than once, I thought it might be a good thing to elaborate on what I said earlier. I am not sure that I can give further explanation. What I shall do is to repeat what I said. I do not know if I can explain any further.

On 1 May, among the issues I mentioned, I raised the issue of reducing government expenditure. We have reasons for reducing government expenditure, and due to such reasons I directed commissions to carry out studies, and they have recommended measures to reduce expenditure. And we have begun implementing some of the recommendations. One was to reduce workers in the civil service and the other in public institutions.

In Tanga I said the issue of laying off workers was necessary. I know it is not very pleasant to say so, but sometimes such matters are inevitable, and I explained why it had to be so. After the analysis that was carried out, we discovered that we actually had too many civil servants in the government. After the first investigations we found that we had 27,000 employees who actually had no jobs; were merely paying them salaries — more than 27,000 who were not doing any work, but we paid them salaries. And I am sure if the public institutions are investigated, a similar situation may be found there. They may even have many more people: and that in places were there should be three people working, there are actually six people working. There are situations where instead of having one person working, there are three.

Apart from all the problems we are facing, coupled with laying off someone, socialism — and this I explained in Tanga — that socialism cannot stop us from reducing expenditure. You cannot have three people doing one person's job, and when you are asked why is this happening, say we are socialists. I think if you say so, you actually want to make socialism look stupid. One man's job has to be done by one man. It cannot be done by three people, just because of socialism. That is one issue.

Second, it is not good to regard economic problems as the sole reason compelling us to reduce expenditure. This is not so at all. When the economy improves, I do not think that it will be good to give five people a job that can be done by three, so when you are asked why a job for three people is being done by five, you

say because at present our economy has greatly improved. If you do that, your economy will not improve for long. Suddenly it will begin to deteriorate because there is no way it can succeed.

In Morogoro, as in Tanga, I saw matters that were not good and I mentioned them. I said in Tanga: Sisal planations, especially plantations belonging to the state, are in a terrible state. I said this. What else could I say when I see poor plantations? Shall I say they are good when they are poor? But if I say they are poor, there will be rumors to the effect that Mwalimu Nyerere is now saying socialism is not fit for Tanzania — and I never said that. I did not say that, but the fools say so. And when I said what I did I told people: This is what I am saying, but now wait and see what the papers say. On the following day, British newspapers did that. They brought me a report published by a British newspaper — I do not know if we announced that — *THE GUARDIAN*. Usually when I see such nonsense, I say: Announce it here so that people may see how foolish some people are, people who are thought to be intelligent when in actual fact they are fools.

So it was said: Mwalimu Nyerere has announced, and says socialism in Tanzania is useless. Really, I was a bit annoyed. Those plantations were very poor indeed. They are mere forests. So that is what I said on that day openly at a public meeting in a loud voice, though I had earlier whispered on the issue. It was not my first day to say that. I had informed government leaders and party leaders that those plantations were not being managed properly. So let us not ignore them. Actually we are late, but some of those plantations are in areas where the villagers do not own adequate land, and such farms exist. The very good thing that I saw while visiting the area is that villagers are planting corn and are doing a good job and those people in Tanga have learned to farm in a good way. They grow corn correctly, so I commended them and called on them: Keep it up, since you have fertilizers available here. The rains are good and you have fertilizers nearby; you have a fertilizer factory, therefore keep up your good farming.

One of the things I said was that those state farms that are not properly managed, and I added that there was indication that they would be managed properly in future, should be given to villagers who need land, those who have a shortage of land. Many of our villagers in the plantation areas, since these areas are huge, should be given the plantations so that they may plant on them. That is one thing that I said. And I do not see how I am destroying socialism by saying this.

The second thing I said was that some of the plantations that are not being properly tilled and there are no indications that they will be properly tilled, and after we have already given the villagers land and they have sufficient land, if there are individuals who want such plantations then we sell them such plantations to run as long as they can do it properly. So I do not see why I should say that instead of farming such plantations we should leave them as forests, and if an individual wants one, we should say: We cannot allow you to have it. Do we allow them to do that to factories? How do we allow factories to be run here in Dar es Salaam, where there are many private factories? Why should we cling to a plantation when in fact it is not even a plantation but a forest? Why should we not give it to people who can run it?

As I say, I explained that. Now there are people who have grabbed this. I think this is being said more outside the country than inside: Mwalimu Nyerere is already tired of socialism, and now he is saying that Sisal plantations should be taken over by individuals. Those who understand me know what I say, and it is not true that I say all plantations should be taken over by individuals. I said those plantations that are not properly managed and where there is no indication that they will be properly managed in future.

The third issue which I think is causing anxiety is what I said at Kivukoni while responding to many questions. One touched on importing goods from abroad. I do not remember the actual question nor did I ask them to bring the question up again, so I could remember it. But they said: Mwalimu, do you not think this issue of importing goods from outside needs to be reviewed? So I explained the issue, and now I shall do it again. I want you to listen to me carefully since I hear in the city there are people who are very anxious to hear what I shall say. I told the youth who asked me that the procedure of importing goods has helped us greatly. That procedure which we permitted last year has helped us tremendously. What did we say last year? We said: We should permit people who have their money outside Tanzania to import goods into the country. We have a problem in getting many types of goods.

So we should allow these citizens who have their money outside, and who would like to, to bring it into the country in the form of goods. However, according to our procedures now they cannot bring it in the form of goods.

The first permit allowed them to import the goods. The second was aimed at reducing harassment at the port. At the port there could be a lot of harassment. You arrive with your boxes of soap and you will be asked: Where did you get the soap? Where did you get the money? We said there is no need to harass these people. Let him import the goods and pay the customs duty. So he arrives there and he pays duty. After paying it, that is all. The third permit we granted to the importers said that after importing the goods into the country, he should sell them. They should not have to be subjected to price control under the price commission. They should be sold at the price that can be afforded by customers. We should not have to go back to the Price Commission and complain: Mister, why are the goods too expensive. These are the three things we have allowed. We have granted no other permit.

At Kivukoni I did not say one of the permits should be scrapped. Ignore those who gossip in the street. I said the same thing at Kivukoni, but those who explain on my behalf do not repeat that. I said that permits helped us greatly. What was happened? I said: First, goods have come into the country, and they are inside the country.

Swahilis say there is psychology of commodities. Goods are in the country and they are seen. The prices are exhorbitant, and Mister Whoever enters the shop and sees them. [Laughter] Now the person who sees the goods has no money, but if he did not find them there, he would say: This government is not doing enough, we cannot even get goods in the shops. But when he sees them, at least he is satisfied that they are there. [Laughter] Not

only that, but in fact, since he has no money, and as the goods are available and their prices are high, he might strive to sell tomatoes, coconut milk, or anything else in order to acquire the goods, since they are available.

Secondly, despite the fact that earlier on there was greed for such goods, those who managed to import some have sold them at exhorbitant prices. However, as more goods came into the country prices started becoming reasonable. The prices now are not what they were previously.

Before we granted this license there were few goods in the country. Take textiles for instance: We manufacture some but not enough, so textile traders used to set unrealistic prices. They came to the government with arguments that our money has been devalued and the cost of gasoline has gone up, therefore production costs have increased, so we asked the government to allow us to raise prices. So we agreed, since they presented a genuine case, and we therefore accepted their demands. But I have been told that after this procedure of allowing imported goods was introduced, a textile factory owner asked the government to allow him to raise the price of clothes. He was allowed to do so by 30 percent. But when he compares the new price with that of imported goods, which cost less, he will not raise the price. [Laughter]

We said we should motivate others in the country. We should give encouragement to anyone who would like to export goods outside the country. For instance, you get someone who wants you to sell timber abroad. At present we do not sell much timber abroad. We sell coffee, cotton, tobacco, pyrethrum, but we do not sell timber. So if we get someone who can sell our timber, he would increase our foreign exchange.

I explained at Kivukoni that since this person will bring in more foreign exchange by exporting goods which we do not sell abroad, such a person should receive the same encouragement as the fellow who has foreign exchange abroad. So what do we do? Let us tell him: You say that you have a timber buyer who will give you $1,000. That is fair enough. We need, the government needs money because we have problems in hospitals and schools. We have requirements. So out of this $1,000, some $500 could be used for importing goods from the approved list of goods that are allowed to be imported into the country. So you sell the goods in the country and take the $500 to the governor of the central bank who will give you 18 shillings for every $1. Let us allow those who can do such things to do them, so that they may get profits as well as increase our foreign exchange. Such transactions could be carried out by many different people. It is not something that can be done by the government. The government cannot sell timber, sea shells, and — I dont know — and sell bananas. What government does? However, if you allow individuals and give them permission to do so, if you give citizens permission, they will sell such commodities. We used to sell many commodities in the past. The day before yesterday, a fellow told me Tanzania used to sell 62 items, but today we have 7. After you mention the big seven, cotton and cotton [as heard] — if you mention these, there are no more.

Such a procedure, exporting and importing goods, should be used for the purpose for which it was intended. It should not be misused. How can it be misused? One way is for people to make their own list of imported goods. We have already provided them with a list of the items that could be imported through the procedure we have mentioned, and the government has already added to the first list. The government had previously issued a short list and later added to it. So if they think they want the list to be made longer, they should ask the government to review it and add to it. They should not make their own list, and later blame me when asked: Where did you get these from?

The final issue: I have whispered this before; today I shall explain it in public. The issue concerns rented houses. I think in 1971 we nationalized certain types of houses — not every house. We nationalized certain houses. This affected many people and many raised a hue and cry as a result of the clamor of nationalizing people's houses. And we passed a law if a person builds a house and rents it, we will nationalize it. Anyone who owns a valuable house, the cost of which exceeds such and such amount mentioned in the law — such a house would be nationalized.

Now, citizens, I think we had very good reasons to do such a thing at the time. The reasons were not petty. They were genuine and we explained them and some people accepted them while others grumbled, especially those who had money; they were not happy about this. I was told: Mwalimu, you have caused more people to be big drunkards. I asked: How did I increase drinking? They said: People once used their money to build houses, now that you have denied them permission to build houses, they are using that money for drinking.

Do not think that people wake up and suddenly make such decisions. They have very good reasons. So did we, and the law continued to be in force until now. I say now, in 1985, we have no reason to continue with that law. [Applause] Now let me explain this myself, otherwise I shall be misquoted. [Laughter]

I say today, in 1985, we have no reason to continue with that law. Why? We have individuals who own plantations — some large, others small. We have individuals in Tanzania who own industries — some small and others large. At present there are individuals who own large textile factories. Some have textile factories which I think are as big as government industries. We have no law which says an individual could own a factory of a specific value, but once it exceeds that amount the government would nationalize the factory. We do not have such a law.

We do not have a law that stipulates that an individual cannot own a plantation, although we say: Mister, if you want a farm, look for it somewhere else. Do not go near a village. We say that because near a village you would deny the villagers their land and we know that you are looking for casual workers there. therefore, we do not allow individuals who own farms to creep into village land. We reject this. But we do not stop individuals from taking land in a specific place and developing it into a farm of any type. So there is no law which states that we will allow an individual to own a farm, but such a farm should not be big and if it is big we will nationalize it.

We do not have such a law except for an individual who wants to use his money to build a house for rent. We say: If you exceed a certain amount, we will take over your house. Now really, if I

am asked: Mwalimu, who do you do this? You explained the reasons in 1971, and we understood them. What are the reasons now? since people do have housing problems, and the government cannot build adequate houses, now if people can build houses and rent them, your work as a government is to ensure that house rents do not go beyond a specific amount. But do not stop individuals from building houses for rent. [Laughter and applause]

I said this earlier on in a whisper, but now I am saying it openly. We have discussed this issue at party meetings but we have not sent it to the heads. So I think this issue should be discussed this way: Since individuals are allowed to build factories when we know that such factories are needed, and since we know there is a need for rented houses, then we should allow an individual to build a house for the purpose of renting. This is what I wanted to say.

However, a party leader is still not allowed to build a house for renting. [Laughter] I said this because I wanted to make the position clear. Since we allow individuals to build their own factories, but we have not allowed you party leaders to involve yourselves in affairs concerning factories, the same thing applies to houses.

Let us allow individuals with money to build houses for renting as long as the government ensures that the rents are reasonable and not exploitative. But this permission does not affect the CCM [Chama Cha Mapinduzi] leadership code. It remains there. [Applause]

Brother citizens, after giving me the opportunity to explain all these issues, and I have already done so for more than an hour, I thank you. Ndugu Chairman, thank you for giving me the opportunity and ndugu leaders — thank you for giving me this opportunity. [Applause]

Nyerere Dismisses Development Agency Officials

EA212053 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam — President Nyerere today dismissed nine senior officials of the Capital Development Authority [CDA] and several of its subsidiary companies in an effort to curb inefficiency in the authority.

A State House statement said those dismissed are: The authority's managing director, Ndugu Minja; a director of one of the authoritiy's subsidiary companies, Ndugu Maluma; the financial director, Ndugu Jacob Malel; the authority's secretary, Ndugu Yusuf Maweza; the technical director, Ndugu William Feruzi; the acting manager of the supplies company, Ndugu Minzi Masene; the store manager, Ndugu Ismael Abel Rage; the director of planning, Ndugu Willy Kitunka; and the public relations officer, Ndugu Peter Magude.

The statement added that the president had also directed the deputy principal secretary responsible for the CDA and the minister of state in the president's office responsible for capital development to restructure the authority's departments. In June last year, the government set up a 5-man commission to prove the authority's operations as a result of which five officials were dismissed and seven others suspended due to laxity, inefficiency and [word indistinct] in their positions. Those dismissed include the authority's acting director general, Moses Kavia.

CAMEROON

UN Delegation Arrives in Yaounde for Visit

AB171005 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Adebayo Adedeji, the UN deputy secretary general and executive secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa [ECA] is in our country on an official visit ending on 22 May. Prof Adebayo Adedeji is accompanied by Mr Ahmed Barry, the director of the population division; Mr Mouna Semou Diouf, the ECA secretary; Mr Bingu wa Mutarika, the director of international trade and finance division; Mr Makan Dadossar, the deputy director of the joint United Nations Industrial Development Organization-ECA industrial division; Mr Percy Manguala, the deputy coordinator of the United Nations decade for transport and communication in Africa; and Guillaume Joseph Kunkuluya, the director of the Multinational Programming and Operational Center-ECA for Central Africa in Yaounde. In his capacity as the special representative of the UN secretary general on the socioeconomic crisis in Africa, Prof Adebayo Adedeji is making this visit to Cameroon within the framework of periodic consultations with United Nations Economic Commission for Africa member-states.

CHAD

Finance Minister Takes Over Cotontchad Company

AB202057 Paris AFP in English 1128 GMT 20 May 85

[Excerpt] Ndjamena, May 20 (AFP) – Chadian Finance Minister Elie Romba has taken over as head of Cotontchad, the country's largest company, an authoritative source said here today. His appointment was announced at a Cotontchad board meeting here Saturday by Economy and Trade Minister Adoum Moussa Seif, who cited "lax management" of the company as the reason for the move.

CONGO

PLO Envoy Holds Press Conference in Brazzaville

AB171830 Dakar PANA in French 1315 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Brazzaville, 17 May (ACI/PANA) – "Armed struggle is the only way for the Palestinian people to liberate themselves from Israeli imperialism and to recover their autonomy," the PLO representative in the Congo, Salah Abou Hadi, reiterated on Thursday on the occasion of the 15 May celebration of the Palestinian People's Day.

At a press conference attended by Kingamba-Ngoya, vice president of Congo-Palestinian Friendship Committee, representatives of the ambassadors of China, Bulgaria, the USSR, and the GDR to Congo, as well as that of the UN Information Center, Mr Salah emphasized that the Palestinian people will continue the armed struggle until total victory. "We do not want any state of Israel, a criminal state which massacres people, but a Palestinian state under the leadership of the PLO, its only legitimate representative," added Mr Salah whose people celebrated the 37th anniversary of the struggle against Zionist occupation.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Mbasogo Meets, Talks With New PRC Ambassador

AB191152 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] His Excellency Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, head of state and president of the republic, today in Malabo received in audience His Excellency Li Songho, PRC ambassador accredited to our country, who was accompanied by an official of his embassy. During the audience, which was also attended by Foreign Affairs Minister Marcelino Nguema Onguene, the head of state and the PRC ambassador discussed the friendly relations of cooperation existing between Malabo and Beijing governments.

ZAIRE

Mobutu Discusses Relations With Israel

AB212148 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1850 GMT 21 May 85

[By special correspondent Kalombo Lusambo]

[Text] Kinshasa, 21 May (AZAP) – During his stay in Tel Aviv, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, MPR founding-chairman, granted an exclusive interview to the first network of French television in which he reaffirmed Zaire's stand on the resumption of diplomatic relations with Israel, praised French cooperation and highlighted the great investment opportunities that are open to prospective investors to Zaire.

The reestablishment of diplomatic relations with Israel is not seen in Zaire as an act aimed at seeking some interest or a gesture of political bravado. It is rather an act of honor which stems from a solemn commitment taken from the high tribune of the United Nations, the leader stated, adding: "I do not aim at interests in my policies. It is the honoring of a word given that counts."

Zaire had undertaken to renew relations with Israel as soon as that state restored to Egypt that portion of territory it occupied during the 1967 war. This precondition, having been fulfilled, Zaire honored its promise, and to do this it did not need to hold prior consultations with anybody, in Africa or elsewhere.

On this subject, the father of the nation indicated that the threats being brandished here and there on his person and his country do not perturb him at all, because the sovereignty of Zaire cannot be bargained away. "To try to use political and economic pressures on the Zairian people is to underestimate their will," he pointed out.

Concerning the future of relations between Zaire and the Arab world, the head of state noted that Arab member states of the OAU have not broken their relations with Zaire, a country with which they maintain normal diplomatic relations: Algeria, Morocco, Egypt, Sudan, Tunisia, and so on .... It is only the Gulf

states that rushed to break their relations with Kinshasa without grasping the real scope of Zaire's action. Observers point out that these same states maintain and develop fruitful relations with the West, the major supporter of Israel.

Asked about how he assesses his country's cooperation with Israel and with France, Marshal Mobutu indicated that France has the advantage of knowing Africa better and loving Africans. "The sentimental side of the French make them cooperate from their heart." The leader said: Although Israel also loves Africa, it has lost a lot because of its long absence from the African Continent, and this affects its knowledge about Africans. In any case, the two countries, each in its own way, bring something more to their cooperation with Zaire, he stated.

Concerning the agreement signed with Tel Aviv on the guarantee and protection of investments, the head of state noted that this is not a special thing Zaire has done and that with the current crisis, all governments seek to guarantee their nationals' investments in developing countries because of the economic uncertainties of the future. In the specific case of Zaire, Marshal Mobutu did not hesitate to recall the performance achieved these last few years with the help of the IMF. The positive outcome of this performance had enabled the Zairian authorities to honor their commitments with the Paris and London Clubs.

The adoption of economic liberalism as a policy for development, sustained by an investment code equally liberal and added to stringent financial adjustment measures and rigorous management, has made Zaire a country with a healthy economy. This should have an inspiring effect on all prospective investors. These guarantees provided by the Zairian people through enormous sacrifices that they have made because they trust their head of state are sufficient guarantees, the leader said.

GHANA

High Commission Says 25 Immigrants Killed by Nigeria

AB211846 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] The Ghana High Commission in Lagos has now confirmed the recent killing of Ghanaian immigrants by Nigerian security forces. Latest reports reaching the National Mobilization Committee in Accra from the High Commission in Lagos indicate that about 25 Ghanaians died in the shooting incident at the Seme border post. Their bodies have since been removed by the Nigerian soldiers to an unknown destination. Investigations by the Ghana High Commission have led to the discovery of two Ghanaian deportees on admission at the Lagos state government hospital at Marina with bullet wounds. The two have been identified as Benjamin Arthur and Sebastian Kweisa. They said they were among a number of Ghanaian deportees who were shot by Nigerian soldiers on the 13th of this month at the border. The two victims, who are receiving treatment at the hospital, are under 24-hour guard, apparently to prevent contact with the public. The two are said to have disclosed that two other unnamed Ghanaians, who also received bullet wounds, have since been discharged from the same hospital and repatriated home.

The Nigerian authorities have repeatedly denied that there was a shooting incident in which Ghanaians and other West African immigrants were killed at the Seme border post.

Soviet Delegation Arrives for Official Visit

AB212043 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] A 3-man CPSU delegation led by the first secretary of the Bryansk Regional Party Committee, Mr A.F. Voystrochenko, arrived in Ghana today at the invitation of the government. Speaking to newsmen at the Kotoka International Airport, Mr Voystrochenko said the visit is a manifestation of Ghana's desire to develop friendly relations and cooperation with the Soviet Union. He said while in the country, members of the delegation will interact with the government and acquaint themselves with the activities of public organizations. Mr Voystrochenko, on behalf of the Soviet people and government, conveyed greetings to the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] and the people of Ghana. The other members of the delegation are Mr D.G. Petrug and Mr A.I. Krylov. They were welcomed by the secretary for labor and social welfare, Mr Ato Austin, and officials of the National Commission for Democracy.

GUINEA

Soviet Amity, Cultural Delegation Arrives

AB200958 Conakry Domestic Service in French
0645 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] The promotion of multifaceted cooperation with all countries which have confidence in Guinea is a concrete action that the CMRN [Military Committee for National Redress] has carried out since the advent of the Second Republic. As such, relations strengthen progressively every day between our country and friendly countries, through various and fruitful high-level meetings. It is within that framework that we note the working visit in our country of Mr Eduard Sarkisov, vice chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. Mr Sarkisov was welcomed on arrival by Mr Joseph Daniel Idrissa, secretary general to the Ministry of State for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

LIBERIA

Government Dismisses Over 150 Police Officers

AB211847 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] In Liberia, more than 150 police officers have been dismissed. They include majors, captains, and lieutenants. According to a report the men will be replaced by better educated officers.

MALI

Traore Receives Bissau Envoy, EEC Commissioner

AB171920 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 17 May 85

[Excerpts] The president of the Republic, General Moussa Traore, this morning received the Guinea-Bissau minister of natural resources and industries, who delivered a message from President Bernardo Vieira, and Lorenzo Natali, vice president and development commissioner of the Commission of European Economic Communities. The first meeting was on the strengthening of cooperation between Mali and Guinea-Bissau.

The talks between the head of state and Lorenzo were mainly on the drought phenomenon and its seriousness this year coupled with the emigration of peoples, the difficulties encountered in grain distribution, and the difficulties faced by Mali in its struggle against drought and desert encroachment. The releasing of the EEC contribution to the village rehabilitation program, and the sixth European Development Fund draft program for 1985-1989, which will deal mainly with self-sufficiency in food production and the fight against drought and desert encroachment, were some of the issues discussed at this meeting.

Foreign Minister Meets With Soviet Envoy

AB172100 Conakry Domestic Service in French
1945 GMT 17 May 85

[Excerpt] Facine Toure, minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and international cooperation, this morning received in audience the Soviet ambassador to Conakry, His Excellency Vladimir Kitayev. During the audience, Vladimir Kitayev offered Captain Facine Toure an album on the festivities that marked the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism.

EEC Commissioner Arrives on Inspection Tour

AB171155 Bamako Domestic Service in French
2015 GMT 15 May 85

[Excerpt] Lorenzo Natali, the vice president of the commission of European Communities, arrived this evening in Bamako from Niamey. He was welcomed on arrival at Bamako Senou Airport by Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Minister Alioune Blondin Beye; Interior Minister Abdourahmane Maiga; International Cooperation Director General [name indistinct]; Yaya Diara, Mali's ambassador to the EEC; and (Jean Coke), the delegate of the EEC commission.

Lorenzo Natali, who is also the EEC development commissioner, has come to acquaint himself, within the next 48 hours, with the problems of delivery and distribution of emergency food aid to Mali. The EEC development commissioner will also visit some development projects in Mali and some of the most drought-affected areas in our country. To this end, Mr Natali will fly to Gao and Timbuktu. During his stay, he will hold discussions with the minister of natural resources and animal husbandry, the minister of foreign affairs, the minister of interior as well as the agriculture minister.

NIGERIA

Government To Consider Compensating Shopkeepers

AB212200 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] The Federal Government is to look into the possibility of compensating owners of the locked up workshops damaged by illegal immigrants at the transit camp at Murtala Mohammad Airport. The minister of transport and aviation, Rear Admiral Patrick Koshoni, who was at the camp to see the extent of damage, said the legal department of the ministry and the Nigerian Airport Security will study the issue. Adm Koshoni was reacting to protests by owners of the shops that the damage had deprived them of their livelihood.

Anambra State Governor Receives Soviet Envoy

AB201010 Lagos International Service in English
0830 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] The military governor of Nigeria's Anambra State, Navy Captain Allison Madueke, has called on the Soviet Government to fulfill its promise to build a specialist hospital in the state. The governor told the Soviet ambassador to Nigeria, Vladimir Snegyrev, in Enugu that the people of Anambra had benefitted immensely in the areas of science and technology from their association with the USSR. He expressed the hope that the relationship will continue. Navy Captain Madueke expressed appreciation to the Soviet Union for assisting the University of Nigeria, Nsukka, in the development of its library and requested that similar assistance be extended to the state's Library Board.

Replying, the ambassador said that the Soviet Government will be willing to resume talks with the Anambra government on the specialist hospital project. Mr Snegyrev thanked the state government for the warm reception which he said was always accorded to him whenever he visited the state.

Commentary Cites Benin in 'False' Media Campaign

AB211130 Lagos International Service in English
0950 GMT 21 May 85

[Viewpoint]

[Text] Benin Republic, which shares a common border with Nigeria, has for many years made a living out of Nigeria albeit through illegal trade and currency traffic. Beninese citizens took advantage of the proximity and brotherly relations between the two countries to visit Nigeria where they made bulk purchases of consumer goods and exported to their country without essential export licence. Furthermore, the Nigerian currency, the naira, was freely and openly exchanged in Benin Republic. In fact, the naira was unofficially a legal tender in that country despite the fact that it is not a convertible currency.

The emergence of the present military administration in Nigeria, however, changed all that. Faced with the onerous task of salvaging an economy which is badly battling on the verge of collapse, the administration had had to close Nigeria's land borders for more than a year now. This action was taken to check smuggling and currency trafficking which undoubtedly were major contributors to the ailment of the Nigerian economy. The prolonged border closure has not come down well with the authorities in Benin Republic who have sent several delegations to Lagos to persuade the Nigerian Government to reopen the borders. But Nigeria has insisted on working out with her neighbors a system that would ensure regularized trade before throwing open the borders again.

It was in pursuance of this that Nigeria, Ghana, Togo, and Benin Republic met for several months culminating in the agreement signed in Lagos last December. Meanwhile, only Nigeria has ratified the agreement and until the other parties do so, the agreement cannot become effective. In spite of this, and perhaps because of it, the authorities in Benin Republic remained displeased with Nigeria, so much so that they see the action against illegal immigrants as an opportunity to discredit Nigeria. They slowed down the exit of the immigrants first by refusing passage through their territory of all but the Beninese citizens; and when they decided to allow them through Beninese territory, it is only for some 8 hours every day. By creating this bottleneck, officials in Benin Republic prevented most of the illegal immigrants from getting out of Nigeria before the deadline set by the Nigerian Government.

Now, apparently disappointed that their objective of causing confusion at the border did not materialize, these same Beninese officials have been feeding the foreign media with an absolutely false picture of the handling of the repatriation exercise by Nigeria. It is evident that the false reports emanating from the Republic of Benin concerning the illegal immigrant exercise from Nigeria are (?bearers) of malice which is not in the best interest of the relations between the two countries. The attitudes of Benin officials are a negation of the spirit of good neighborliness which should permeate the actions of all African governments.

ANGOLA

Zairian Diplomat Expelled From Country

MB211217 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Nkoy-Bofumbo Ikonga, first secretary of the Zairian Embassy in Angola, has been declared persona non grata by the government and has been consequently expelled from Angolan territory. ANGOP, which reports the news based on official sources, stresses that the Angolan decision is a result of actions by this diplomat which are incompatible with his status. With this legitimate step, the People's Republic of Angola does not in any way intend to change its relations with the republic of Zaire.

MOZAMBIQUE

Chissano Gives Solidarity Week Address

MB211046 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 20 May 85

[Speech by Joaquim Alberto Chissano, Mozambican minister of foreign affairs, at the opening of Solidarity Week in Maputo on 18 May — recorded]

[Excerpts] Friends have come here — Mozambican friends, friends from Africa, friends from North, Central and South America, friends from socialist Europe and Western Europe, friends from Asia and Australia — have come here to represent the peoples of their respective countries, so that they may participate in this ceremony with us, one of the ceremonies marking the celebration of our 10th anniversary.

We have come here today to commence Solidarity Week. This is solidarity with the Mozambican people, solidarity with African peoples, and solidarity with all peoples of the world, for solidarity is a reciprocal issue. The peoples represented here have come to review with us what our solidarity was, and what our solidarity must be in the future. After 10 years of independence, it is correct to make this assessment. To that end, we have the whole week before us.

It was in the socialist and African countries that the Mozambican combatants learned to handle their weapons which, pointed at the colonial enemy, brought us the liberty which we celebrate today. It was those combatants who stayed on and were joined by others to this date, who guaranteed our liberty during the 10 years which we celebrate today. Today, in our country, it is not difficult to find militant cadres in the offices, factories, cooperatives, and schools, who are what they are thanks to the united support the socialist countries gave us through scholarships at their universities, secondary schools, and institutes. We feel great solidarity with the peoples through the visits which our friends have made to our liberated areas, thus bringing the warmth of the solidarity of the peoples without fearing the napalm bombs which our enemies' criminal airplanes dropped. They gave us this moral support in order to know closely and say better that the struggle which we fought was also their struggle.

The activity of the solidarity committees in Western countries was very important in the economic isolation of the Portuguese colonial regime. The committees mobilized a considerable portion of Western Europe's population to pressure their governments to abandon economic and trade relations with the colonial regime. The Rome International Conference, held with great attendance and representation in support of the struggle of the peoples of Mozambique, Angola, Guinea-Bissau, and Cape Verde, followed by the audience which Pope Paul VI gave to the Frelimo, MPLA, and PAIGC leaders, helped mobilized international public opinion. The acts of solidarity which came from the countries whose governments were allies of the Portuguese colonialist system, encouraged our people and strengthened our revolution.

The action of the Mozambique, Angola, Guinea-Bissau Information Center in England, which played an important role in publicizing the justness of our struggle, is worthy of particular attention. In particular, the London event of 1973 is memorable, when Marcello Caetano, the head of the fascist Portuguese colonial government, visited and thousands of London residents marched in the streets, expressing their revulsion to that visit.

Similarly, the preponderant contribution to publicity for our struggle made by the Netherlands Angola Committee must be stressed. They must be praised for the contribution their work made to the struggle. We must stress that from the Italian democratic organizations we heard news from time to time of popular demonstrations in support of our struggle. Scores of FPLM fighters who were wounded in the colonial war were treated in Reggio Emilia hospitals. From all Nordic solidarity groups we received clothes for our liberated zones, not only for our schools in particular, but also for the civilians in general. They sent blankets, bedspreads, coats, shirts, and shoes collected from Nordic civilians. They were used clothes, but they often looked new. They were given by individuals. This was done in Scandinavian countries. It was done in the United States, where demonstrations were also held in the Washington streets condemning the Portuguese colonial war. Similar solidarity gestures also came from Japan, where antiapartheid committees gave publicity to our struggle in particular, and that of southern African peoples in general.

From its very inception Frelimo understood that our struggle for a more just, free, and democratic society entailed the participation of all peoples fighting for the same objectives. We understood right from the beginning that there was no struggle for the Mozambican people without the struggle for the peoples of Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde, and Sao Tome and Principle, who were also fighting against Portuguese colonialism. Thus, at the dawn of nationalism in all former Portuguese colonies, we were present at the founding of the Conference of the Nationalist Organizations of Portuguese Colonies [CONCP], through which our struggle won the sympathy and the solidarity of the entire world. Through the CONCP we expressed our solidarity and unity of action with the movements which, like ourselves, were fighting against the Portuguese colonial yoke.

This tradition has continued through today, in the struggle for national reconstruction and economic development. Right from the beginning, we understood that there could be no liberation

struggle for Mozambique without a liberation struggle for the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia, and South Africa. Thus, right from the beginning, our cooperation and militant solidarity were obvious, active, and dynamic with fraternal Zimbabwean people represented by their liberation movements, ZAPU and ZANU. This continues now. We cooperated with the South African liberation movement which united the entire South African people, the ANC. [Applause] We also cooperated with Namibia's SWAPO, which unites the entire Namibian people in the struggle for their freedom and in the struggle against racism and apartheid. [Applause]

Our solidarity is not an intellectual solidarity. It is not a solidarity with the Namibian and South African peoples through mere ideological sentiment and understanding. This is a solidarity of the flesh surrounding the wound. A Tanzanian friend once told us of the solidarity that I am going to tell you. When we were marching in Cabo Delgado in the liberated zones, he saw our will. He saw us fighting almost without concern for ourselves. He exclaimed: I see. You suffer a great deal but you apparently do not feel it. We are the ones who feel it most because we are flesh around the wound.

We here in the People's Republic of Mozambique also feel, like the flesh around the wound, the suffering of the South African people, where the wound is indeed rotten; where the pus, apartheid, is building up. We are the flesh around that wound. We feel it and we must, therefore, react to this pain by proliferating all forms of solidarity within our means with the South African and Namibian peoples, with the ANC and SWAPO.

Tomorrow will be Africa Day, and we shall once again reflect profoundly on this problem, which continues to be a crucial one for Africa. This is apartheid. It is a cancer that need a surgical operation. Apartheid is responsible for colonizing Namibia. It is responsible for the suffering that we are undergoing here from the armed bandits. We must at all levels of our society recall that one of the reasons for our suffering is the existence of apartheid. Apartheid in South Africa, colonialism in Namibia, and South Africa's economic and military hegemony are the real obstacles to the future of our struggle. Without the recognition of the rights and liberty of the South African people and the end of the colonial occupation of Namibia, it is not possible for us to achieve a just and lasting peace which are so necessary to the development of the peoples of our region. Today, as in the past, the Mozambican people have assumed as their own the just struggle of the South African people for human equality and the struggle of the Namibian people for national independence led by their legitimate representatives, The ANC and SWAPO. It is this very same feeling of solidarity that made us actively participate in the liberation of the Zimbabwean people from the Rhodesian illegal, minority regime.

Thus, our solidarity is also consciously extended to the struggle of the Saharan, East Timor, and the Palestinian peoples whose rights to a free and independent nation continue to be denied them. Because of the nature of our struggle, the Mozambican people's solidarity is not only given to liberation movements. We express it in the cause of liberation of all oppressed peoples as well as all democratic forces struggling against imperialism and neocolonialism. We express solidarity with people fighting for their liberation, people defending themselves against imperialist and reactionary forces. Thus, we firmly and unwaveringly support the peoples of Central America and the Caribbean who today are confronted with conflicts and threats of intervention promoted by imperialism. Our solidarity extends to the Korean people and their just aspiration for peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Rooted in the Mozambican people, who know the horrors of war, this solidarity movement reflects its deep love for peace which is so necessary for the social and economic development of mankind. It is in this context that we are unwavering militants for general and complete disarmament which will lead to the establishment of a climate of peace and international security. [Applause] We are in solidarity with all the forces fighting the arms race, elimination of hotbeds of tension and the expansion of demilitarized and nuclear-free zones. Aware of the danger that threatens all humanity, we support all initiatives to promote development as the main principle of international relations and to make detente a progressive, not a reactionary, concept so it may develop worldwide.

Today, the last day of solidarity week, which will mark the end of our activities, will be a day dedicated to international peace. We shall thus have the opportunity to profoundly discuss with our friends who are here with us the meaning of peace, the forms of struggle to quickly secure peace and the harmonious development of nations. It will be a day of peace in which we are going to find ways to express our wish to live in the peace and neutralize all danger of war, nuclear or nonnuclear or worldwide. It is also a day to neutralize and eliminate local wars, which are slowly destroying mankind.

Our struggle's victory and the consequent proclamation of national independence has consolidated the ideals of solidarity of the peoples of the world who fought with us so the just cause of liberty, democracy, and self-determination could become realities. Thus, on 25 June 1975 all the peoples celebrated with the Mozambican people our national independence for which many patriots fought and died so that this nation could be liberated from the claws of oppression, humiliation, and racial discrimination which Portuguese colonialism imposed on us.

The countries and peoples friendly to us have condemned the criminals acts of the armed bandits and are concretely supporting the struggle against armed banditry. The people's liberation process is irreversible. The creation of a harmonious world of peace and progress, a world free of oppression, famine and poverty is the responsibility of all mankind. It is through this solidairty that the peoples and all democratic forces will find ways to enable the immense resources of our planet to serve man and greate prosperity and the harmonious development of all peoples. The Mozambican people, led by their unquestionable guide, the Frelimo Party, have in 10 years attained important achievements and victories in the struggle progress, development and the well-being of our country. However, there are still many difficulties confronting us in our national reconstruction. It is our profound conviction that the consolidation of our independence is intimately linked with the friendship and solidarity of the peace-loving peoples with our struggle, because we are part and parcel of the struggle of the peoples of the whole world for peace

and progress. We are sure that prospects for a happy future for future generations in our country are bright.

In conclusion, we would like to thank all those who came here to join us in celebrating Solidarity Week.

Situation 'Tense' in Maputo After Attacks

MB211856 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 21 May 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] For the past 2 years, MNR guerrillas opposed to the Frelimo regime in Mozambique have been saying a final assault on the capital, Maputo, was imminent. Each time the MNR's threats have come to nothing, and the government has countered by claiming that its own offensives against the guerrillas were taking effect. But following another MNR claim that the final attack was about to be launched, there has apprently been some kind of fighting in the suburb of Matola, west of the city, and separated from it by several km of open fields. From Maputo, Lois Browne cabled this report.

[Browne] Two factories were attacked over the weekend in Matola. A group of armed men exchanged fire with local defense forces, slightly damaging an unused match factory and a sheet metal plant. The group also set fire to equipment inside the factories.

Residents point to the places where it is dangerous in Matoal to walk after dark. Even cows have been shot at, apparently by robbers. The bodies of victims beaten to death have, according to residents, been found on the roadside. No one is prepared to say that rebels have arrived in Matola, but people believe that criminals in the area are potential collaborators. They are probably already working with the bandits, said one man to me, in disgust. Two weeks ago, the Army and neighborhood party officials began a series of house to house searches in Matola, to look for stolen uniforms and guns, as well as uncover black marketeering activities.

The Army is now much more visible in the area. Armored personnel carriers patrol at night with floodlights. Road controls are tight. Last Sunday night, residents reported especially heavy fire just on the other side of the River Matola, and Army patrols then completely closed the Matola to incoming traffic. Residents say that it has now become a nightly occurrence to hear heavy weapons fire on the other side of the river, and despite some people's belief that much of it is due to excitable soldiers, people in Matola are very tense. One woman who lives only a km or 2 from the bridge over the River Matola told me people don't sleep anymore. She said that she and some of her neighbors go to bed fully dressed because they expect that one of these nights, they will have to get up and run for it.

NAMIBIA

New Government To Be Installed in Mid-June

MB211601 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1558 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Windhoek, May 21, SAPA – A target date for the establishment of the SWA/Namibian transitional government has been set for the second half of next month, a spokesman for the office of the administrator-general, Dr Willie van Niekerk, said in Windhoek today.

But, he added, a specific date for the inauguration could not be determined and related arrangements could not be planned until draft legislation to institute the proposed government had neared completion.

He was approached for comment on a news report in Windhoek that the new government would be installed on June 17 in what promised to be a major ceremonial occasion.

According to reports, the South African state president, Mr P.W. Botha, was expected to hand over power formally in Windhoek to the SWA/Namibian transitional government against a background of military pomp and splendour, and a public holiday being declared in the territory.

Mr Botha was expected to be accompanied by senior South African cabinet ministers, including the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan.

No official confirmation could be obtained for the arrangements, but observers in Windhoek said they believed that the leader of Angola's UNITA rebel movement, Dr Jonas Savimbi, was also likely to attend the ceremony.

They referred to a statement issued in southern Angola by Dr Savimbi, who said UNITA would pay any price to secure its participation in the SWA/Namibian independence process.

SWA/Namibia is the southern neighbouring state of Angola, and UNITA could ill afford a hostile government at its rear, the UNITA leader said.

Dr Savimbi last year attended the inauguration of Mr Botha as state president in Cape Town.

MPC Team Begins Constitution Talks in Bonn

MB210727 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Representatives of political parties which plan to set up an interim government in South-West Africa/Namibia (?next) month have begun talks in Bonn with German legal experts on how to draw up a national constitution.

The meeting, organized by the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, is being attended by West German constitutional experts and

politicians to discuss the problems involved in drawing up a new constitution with 10 representatives of internal parties of the territory.

The South African state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said in Cape Town last month that the internal political parties would be given greater authority in the running of the territory through new legislative and executive bodies. He said South Africa would regard any draft constitution produced by the constitutional council as a basis for future discussions.

SOUTH AFRICA

Communique Issued on Financial Talks With Swazis

MB211154 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1140 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Cape Town, May 21, SAPA — The disinvestment campaign against South Africa featured among issues discussed by the finance ministers of South Africa and Swaziland in Cape Town today. The talks between Mr Sibusiso Dlamini and five Swazi finance officials and Mr Barend du Plessis' team which included his deputy minister of finance, Mr Kent Durr, and the director general of foreign affairs, Mr Ray Killen, ended shortly after noon.

In a statement released after the two-hour meeting, the ministers said the meeting was a result of the visit of the prime minister of Swaziland to state president in Cape Town last year.

A number of subjects were discussed, including the state of the South Africa and Swaziland economies, economic prospects, the harmonisation and development of taxation systems in the area and development opportunities, the communique said. "The minister emphasised their concern about the detrimental effect that economic measures against South Africa would have on the well-being of the area and the development of the region."

Replying to questions, Mr Dlamini said that it was his government's view that disinvestment would work against Swaziland. "We believe in peaceful change in the region aand if this campaign succeeds it will not result in peaceful change.

"We will not support it because we are sure we will be among the first to suffer," he said.

The Swazi minister said the most pressing economic problem facing his country was the R100 million needed to rebuild the country's communications infrastructure destroyed by Cyclone Domoina last year.

Although the matter had not been raised at today's meeting it was hoped South Africa would be able to assist in the funding of the R80 million budgeted for this item over the next three years. "We have an export-based economy and our communications are therefore essential." he said.

Heunis, Hendrickse Discuss Constitutional Goals

MB220633 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, says South Africa needs a constitution that will protect the rights of minorities, who would not survive in a classical federation. Replying to the debate on his budget vote in the House of Representatives, Mr Heunis said that a classical federation could never work in South Africa because majorities would only increase and swamp minorities.

The minister said it was time for South Africans to stop arguing about models and systems of government for the country, because there was not a single one in the world that would conform to the plural character of South African society. Mr Heunis said that under the present Constitution elements have been taken from each of several systems and synthesized into a model that could serve the best interests of all in the country.

Earlier in the debate, the chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Representatives, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, called for the appointment of a commission of experts to investigate the establishment of a nonracial, geographic federation of states as the answer to the constitutional problems of South Africa. He said that his council believes that to form a government based on ethnicity would not be acceptable to the majority of people. He believed that the future of South Africa lay in a nonracial, geographic federal structure.

Commentary Cites Need To Heed External Pressures

MB210749 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 21 May 85

[Station commentary: "External Pressures — The Response"]

[Text] South Africans who shrug off world pressures are deluding themselves. There is no doubt that those pressures are growing, and that they are capable of exercising an important influence on the situation and prospects of the country, especially if the trend is accelerated.

A random selection of just a few events now in the news makes the point. On campuses throughout the United States demonstrations are being held to persuade university authorities to withdraw investments from companies with South African ties. Today the American House of Representatives debates a major motion to take punitive economic action against South Africa. The bill, expected to receive a big majority vote, would ban bank loans, stop all new private investment, prohibit the sale of Krugerrands, and end the sale of computers to government bodies.

On a personal level, Miss South Africa has had to withdraw from the Universe contest because her safety as a South African cannot be guaranteed. The trend cannot be ignored. On the contrary, decisive action to deal with it is imperative. Specifically, the national interest demands purposeful progress in three fields, seperate but related.

The first is the information front. A great many of the protest actions against South Africa derive their momentum from the massive ignorance among both opinion formers and the general public, about not only the situation in this country, but the nature and goals of the reform program. Much is being done to counter that by the authorities and leaders in the private sector, but clearly much more needs to be done.

The other side of the coin is the role of those in the West who, unlike the first group, are well informed — those who attempt honestly to assist and encourage. It is the height of folly to spurn their efforts as some do, even to the point of advocating that they should be rejected as meddlers. Had it not been for their influence, most notably in the United States, South Africa would certainly by now have suffered much graver damage than it has done. It is in this country's vital interests that friendly relations should be maintained with this group, that it should be kept informed of developments, and that constructive cooperation with it should be assiduously fostered.

The third area is probably the most important. It is inconceivable that the pressures abroad, or internally for that matter, would diminish markedly until South Africa has achieved, at least in outline, its own declared goals for its people. These include, most obviously, a constitutional dispensation in which the individual and the group enjoy full protection, both under the law and in a political system in which, at all levels, groups control their own affairs and have joint decisionmaking powers in matters that affect all.

There can be no slacking in the determination with which the country moves along that course. Not only because it is precondition for winning the fight in the outside world — indeed, pressures of various kinds would continue, since such a plural democracy would not at all meet the demands of the alliance of the interests sponsoring revolution — but it would hugely strengthen the hand of those who wish South Africa well and are prepared to act on its behalf against the radical forces. Most important, it is essential for South Africa's own future stability and prosperity, and the security of all its peoples, that it move steadily towards the realization of the goals it has set itself.

ZAMBIA

Minister Speaks at Dinner for Yugoslav Envoy

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[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Professor Lameck Goma, today hailed Yugoslavia's role in the establishment of the Nonaligned Movement, which he described at the greatest asset in makind's common struggle for peace and security in the world.

Speaking at a luncheon hosted for outgoing Yugoslav Ambassador Aleksandar Vojinovic, Prof Goma said the Nonaligned Movement expressed mankind's friendship and equality which are observed and respected for the purpose of economic, political, and social development. Prof Goma reiterated Zambia's call for the unconditional independence of Namibia based on UN Resolution 435, which he said should not be linked with other extraneous issues such as the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.